PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,569—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
26th Aug.	ORIENTAL	6594	MOLDAVIA.....	9600
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MACEDONIA ...	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6594	VICTORIA	6522
30th "	MALTA	6094	.....	.....
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR...	5294	HIMALAYA	5599
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	6594	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR ...	6294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA.....	9500	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	6294	MONGOLIA	9505
25th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,878	Schmitz.....	7th Sept. 1905,
DUMBEA	5916	Boyer.....	5th Oct. 1905
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,630	Etienne.....	16th Sept. 1905,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 715. 2nd class Rs. 535. 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

61, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1st 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Prome ...	3580	*M'Kay	27thJul.	8th Au.	22ndAu.	27thAu.
B	Stanley Hall	4104	Nuttall	10th Au.	23rd "	6th Sep.	11thSep
A	City of Karachi...	5009	Collin ..	15th "	26th "	8th "	13th "
B	Eden Hall...	3610	*Haddy	29th "	11thSep	25th "	30th "

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Current issue same rate of issue, 4 annas; 2 to 7 days former date or issue, 6 annas; 8 days to one year, one anna former date or issue, 8 annas; 1 to 3 years from Rs. 2 to 4 rupees; and of other dates when over 3 years from Rs. 4 to 6 rupees, according to circumstances. References charged extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on or about 30th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 19th August, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich.....	6,000	2nd Sept. 1905
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,593	5th Oct. "
* PERSIA	P. Cragliesto.....	5,895	5th Nov. "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de St bile	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti ..	15th Sept. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Oct. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 555. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI.....	6,000	G. Belaito	17th Sept 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 150, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,

Sassoon House, No. 52.

COMPLETE NEW STOCK

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS, HATS, HELMETS, WALKING STICKS, HOSIERY, SCARVES, COLLARS, TRUNKS, BAGS,

THE LATEST WEST END MODELS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for GENT'S GOODS,} BOMBAY.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S

THE "ANTIQUARY"

CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

AS APPLICATIONS

FOR THE ENGAGEMENT OF

SUITES OF ROOMS

AND

SINGLE BED-ROOMS

DURING THE FORTHCOMING

ROYAL VISIT

ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

RAJAS

AND THE

INDIAN NOBILITY

AND

GENTRY

ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE TIMELY INTIMATION TO

THE MANAGER

IF THEY DESIRE

ROOMS TO BE RESERVED FOR THEM.

STATING THE ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED

AND

DATE OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.

Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.

Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,

CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S PLANTERS,

CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA

From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8, Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO

E. E. GOREY & CO.,

NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,

21, HUMMUM STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)

For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,
S C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S S. "SILESIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

L. FONDA,
Acting-Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, being A PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January, 1906.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, 27th September, 1905, and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS FOR STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the Office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur on THURSDAY, 28th September, 1905.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Railway,
Gorakhpur.

Gorakhpur, 18th August, 1905.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 21st August, 1905, at 6 P.M.

H. P. HEBBLETHWAITE,
C. E. DURNFORD,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 48 of 1904.

BOMANJEE SHAPURJEE CHOTHIA.....Plaintiff
vs.
NARBADABAI, wife of GOVINDJEE LALJEE, BAMBAI, widow of HIRJEE JIVA, and the said GOVINDJEE LALJEE and the ADVOCATE GENERAL of Bombay .....Defendants.

PERSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1905, at the hour of three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1, New No. E 25 16666, old Survey No. B 257 and New Survey No. 2 M 9564, standing in the name of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart, and Mr. Naserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, and Assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 495, and Street No. 22. Standing in the name of Jiva Bhoga and containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another Square yard be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Hemraj Jetha and Kanjee Hemraj, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedbhai Bowjee, on or towards the South by the Road to Beach, and on or towards the North by the said 2nd Pasta Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. MANCHERSHA B. CHOTHIA, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 14th day July, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

4 PER CENT DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904, OF Rs. 21 LAKHS.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi invite TENDERS for Karachi Port Trust Debentures to the extent of Rs. 11 lakhs, being the second and final issue of 21 lakhs, sanctioned by the Government of India in their Resolution No. [illegible], dated 24th October, 1904.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

5 per cent. on application.
20 per cent. on allotment.
75 per cent. one month after allotment.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and the amounts paid will be forfeited if the allotment is not paid up on notice of such allotment being given and on subsequent due date.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 1st September, 1905, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to the credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, Clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act XI of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

R. P. BARROW,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 21st July, 1905.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby tender for Rupees.....of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions stated on the reverse at the rate of Rs.....annas.....for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rupees.....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

.....Signature.

.....Address.

Dated.....

"THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP MOTOR COMPETITION.

(FOR PETROL CARS.)

A CUP TO BE COMPETED FOR ANNUALLY RESTRICTED TO AMATEURS.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., The Governor of Bombay.

His Highness, The AGA KHAN. G.C.I.E.

Lieut.-General WODEHOUSE, C.B., C.M.G.

COMMITTEE:

PRESIDENT:—Lt.-Col GRANTHAM, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry.
Lt.-Col. PATERSON, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
F. H. VINCENT, Esq., Bombay District Police.
RUSTUMJI B. JEEJEEBHOY, Esq. J. P.
AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH Esq.; Honorary Secretary.

TO BE HELD IN POONA ON MONDAY, THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1905.

First entries, Rs. 25, to close on Thursday, the 31st August, 1905.

Final entries, Rs. 50, to close on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1905.

For full particulars of the competition and conditions of entry apply to

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
Cycle & Motor Club, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "PROME."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declino to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 19th August, 1905.

ROYAL VISIT FUND.

PERSONS desirous of contributing to the abovementioned Fund for the purpose of celebrating and commemorating the approaching Visit of T. R. H. THE PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, are requested to be so good as to pay in their Subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
SASSOON J. DAVID,
HARKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
MANCHERJI C. MURZBAN,
JAMES MACDONALD,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
KAZI KABIRUDDIN,
J. A. D. McBAIN,
KURIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BOMBAY, 15TH AUGUST, 1905.

THE CHAIRMAN,
BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

DEAR SIR,—As over 50 members of the Chamber have signed a Circular in favour of STANDARD TIME, we shall be obliged by your calling another Special General Meeting at an early date to take another vote on the question.

Yours truly,

Per Pro VOLKART BROTHERS,
F. W. BICKEL.
OWEN & OKELL,
SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE Co.,
H. F. WAGSTAFF, Manager.
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE Co.,
ALEX. M. TOD, Manager.
Per Pro SHAW, WALLACE & Co.,
H. CHEETHAM.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Per Pro MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
B. G. MONTEATH.
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY,
FRANK RITCHIE, Superintendent.
Per Pro LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & Co.,
WM. KIDSTON GLEN.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

IN accordance with the above Requisition, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber on WEDNESDAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1905, at 3-30 P.M.

C. H. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman.

Bombay, 19th August, 1905.

POONA RACES AND EXTRA DAY, 1905.

14TH, 16TH, 19TH, 21ST 23RD, 27TH, & 30TH SEPTEMBER.

OWNERS are reminded that 2nd ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. T. T. C.

Poona, 18th August, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 733 of 1901.

HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM MITHA.....Plaintiff.
vs.
JEEWANDASS NATHOOBHAI residing within the Fort at Mody Bay.....Defendant.

PERSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing Date the 18th day of April, 1905, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court house on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of September, 1905, at the hour of three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and the Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land situated in the Mody Bay Imperial Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-one and one-ninth square yards with building thereon and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the Property of Hari Dharamsey, on or towards the South by the Property of Kanjee Jetha, on or towards the East by the Frere Road, on or towards the West by the property of Asaur Virjee which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 28 8180 and are situated in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bear Municipal street No. 28, Ward No. 1900, (1).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

Youth & Vigour

TO ALL

MEN.

EVERYONE who is suffering should write for this **Prescription.** No matter how weak and debilitated you are, nor of how long standing your disease may be; you should seize this opportunity of being cured. It matters not how your disease has been acquired, nor how many medicines or treatments you have tried without obtaining a cure: I **guarantee** a restoration to **Health, Strength,** and **Vigour** by the use of my Prescription. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength, and Vigour to the Weak. Stops all drains and losses. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Despondency, Melancholy, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c., &c. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to **Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England.** (Name this Paper).

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS at Memonwada Road near New Emamwada Chawls and New Bengalpura.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

All the materials of buildings Street Nos. 39, 34, 40, 42, 15, 29, 25, 10, 34a. in Memonwada Road, near New Emamwada Chawls and Street No. 2-10, in New Bengalpura,

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 21st August, 1905.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "REARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SUBORDINATE FOREMAN used to Structural Steelwork REQUIRED. Apply Box No. 58A., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH and FRENCH TAUGHT up to the B. A. Standard by an experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with Double Degrees. Box 30670 J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

LADY experienced in Infant Nursing, living in a healthy locality, Bombay, is willing to take charge of Infants at her residence. Every home comfort provided. For terms apply to Box 30637 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write, Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate, Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 5 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

PAY NOTHING.—A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in English p. p. 100 Gratis. Post free on application to Valdya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar Kathiawar

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the "SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including postage.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it is were quite new. Mrs L ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

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A Mountaineer's Remedy for Acute and Chronic DYSENTERY. A positive Cure. Per pot with a measure, Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaikh Memon St., near Zooma Musjid,
BOMBAY.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.'S X. L. I. DROPS.

This preparation made up from the Recipe of an eminent Physician of long and extensive practice in India, has been found of the utmost benefit in cases of general debility, Anæmia and vital depression and prostration where the tone and vigour of the system has been lessened or reduced.

Price per bottle Rs. 2-8.

From W. M. HOSKINGS, Aligarh.—Please send per V. P. P. one phial Invigorating X. L. I. DROPS the last I received from you has done wonders and is worth a thousand rupees. If taken with a cold bath every morning and regular exercise with a moderate diet and plenty of milk, I guarantee that the most emaciated man will recover health and vigor after a month or so, some require a greater amount and some less it all depends on the state of the patient.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued.....Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over.....Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio..... 7½ per cent.

Total Funds .....Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904.....£ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 .....£ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

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SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr., } Managers.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
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Penang	Manila	Yokohama
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Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,288,424; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombasa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin	Taiyen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Newchang.		

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albion Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

HAVE you ever TRIED us? NO.
Well call over at once.
A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.
JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MISTRESS for the G. I. P. Railway School at Igatpuri, European or Eurasian, Church of England—certified and having the knowledge of Kindergarten teaching.
Salary Rs. 50. Address with full particulars of age and copies of certificates, etc.,
THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
G. I. P. Railway School Board, Igatpuri.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1818.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas

TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... „ 7 8 0 „ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „ ..... „ 0 6 9 „ „

ELGIN MILLS. CO.,
CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA. Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

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V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
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(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
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(9 years old.)
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DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keenan, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malampuram, writes :—'Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes:—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H. David, Madras, writes :—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq. Travancore, writes :—"For over fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES: I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specifics for ASTHMA and ACIDITY, please address
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 18.

SECURITIES—
2 3 4 per cent. Consols ..... £90 1/2 = unchanged
3 do. Rentes ..... £99 1/2 = — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 3/4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £86 7/16 = — 1-16
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 28 1 8 = + 3-8 }
2 months hence ..... 27 13/16 = + 3/8 } a
Spot in New York ..... 61 b = + 7/8
a Small supplies.
b Rise attributed to large purchases by China and Russia.
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25'17 1/2 = unchanged
Berlin „ ..... 20'46 1/2 = + 1/4
New York Demand ..... 4'86 5-8 = — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills ... 2 per cent = do
6 „ „ „ 2 3/8 per cent = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3/8 per cent = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3/4 per cent = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 1/4 per cent = — 3-8
7 day market loans ..... 1 3/4 per cent = unchanged

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	30,000
Gold to Bombay	60,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 1/4 — 2 1-4 J-A sellers dull
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 29 3/4 A.-S, buyers dull
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 3/8 + 1 8 A-S sellers firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7/8
ARRIVAL—
Steamers—Warfdale, Amaryllis and Bohemia

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 4000. Spot 5 80 plus 19. Egyptian F. G. F, Brown 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports nil. Futures closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'72	5'74	5'76
+13	+13	+13
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
5'77	5'78	5'79
+12	+12	+12
Feb-March.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5'80	5'81	5'81
+12	+12	+12

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 8,000 bales
Do last year ..... 3,440 do
Exports to Great Britain ..... 8,000 do
Do. do Continent ..... 9,000 do
IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 10'75 + 15
Futures, month of Dec ..... 10'73 + 10 } a
Do do. March ..... 10'27 + 9 }
a Advanced owing to reports of crop damage and daily weather reports indicate need of moisture.
IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 10 3-8
Futures, month of Sept ..... 10'47 + 6
Do, do. Dec ..... 10'00 + 5
Tone at close ..... steady
Week's receipts at U.S. ports ..... 50,000 bales
„ exports to Great Britain ..... 45,000 „
„ „ Continent ..... 30,000 „
Stock of cotton at U S. ports ..... 334,000 „
„ interior ports ..... 114,000 „

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th August :—

Cotton	955 bales.
Wheat	25,922 cwts.
Linseed	1,439 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	397 do
Gingellyseed	38 do
Poppyseed	3,456 do
Groundnuts	486 do
Castorseed	2,364 do
Rice	1,132 do
Myrabolams	nil
Cottonseed	3,945 do
Mowraseed	2,649 do
Gram	2,335 do
Jowar	6,049 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 8,14,089.
Silver Bullion Rs. 4,64,278
Ex s s Egypt from London.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 19.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 6 do. do. ...	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ...	109 3 4
Marks 3 do. do. ...	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ...	141 1-2
Shanghai 30 do. ...	198
Japan 30 do. ...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	99'5
1st Settlement 1st September	99'5
2nd do. 2nd October.	99'5

Money Market, Tone steady.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th do.	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

LINSEED.—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	4	0
Forward	7	7	6

RAPESEED.—Tone dull unchanged.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	6	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ...	7	1	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	7	6	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	31	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

Howree Khandeish	40	8	0
15 per cent Mixed	39	8	0

WHEAT—Tone firm, quotations unchanged.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.	
Estimated sales	3,000	bales
Imports	3,000	„

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'82	5'67	5'69
—7	—7	—7
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
5'70	5'71	5'73
—7	—7	—7
Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.
5'73	5'74	5'74
—7	—7	—7

COTTON.—The market is quiet, but steady, with, only a small retail enquiry. Sutta prices have declined and close as follows :—
Bengals Fully Good Jan ..... Rs. 195
Broach M.-G. Good March ..... „ 248

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 5th August 1905, on 50'35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,15,000	1,50,000	4,000	2,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	230	297	8	535
For previous 3 week of half-year	4,69,000	6,55 000	16,000	11,40,000
Total for 4 weeks.	5,85,000	8,05,000	20,000	14,10,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,15,183	1,49,619	1,623	2,66,425
Per mile of Ry. do.	228	297	3	528
Total to corresponding date do. ...	5,75,891	7,15,225	8,479	12,99,535

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 3,575
Do. to date ..... „ 1,10,455

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 5th August 1905, on 111'14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	4,000	16,000	.....	20,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	114	.....	142
For previous 1 week of half-year	17,000	79,000	.....	96,000
Total for 2 weeks...	21,000	95,000	....	116,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,051	7,169	86	11,303
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	51	.....	80
Total to corresponding date do.	20,415	53,230	351	73,996

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 8,694
Do. to date ..... „ 42 004

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Garrington Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLISS—August 9, at Buldana, the wife of C E Bayliss P W D, of a daughter.
JOHNSON—August 6, at Bangalore, the wife of Major F E Johnson, R F A, of a daughter.
RUFENER—August 4, at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr C Rufener, of a son.

DEATHS.

BUSH—August 10, at Bankipore, Basil Gerald Connally, second infant son of Mr and Mrs Bush, Bengal Iron Works, Kulti.
FRANCIS—July 28, at 8, Muir Road, Allahabad, after a short illness, Mr Louis Francis, of Lucknow, aged 68 years.
NICCOLINI—August 13, at the Presidency General Hospital, Charles Donegalli, only son of the late Professor Antonio Niccolini of Calcutta, aged 37 years.

THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH

is the first essential to the enjoyment of life. Whatever your ailments may be there will always be found an antidote.

Kemp and Co.. Ltd., have always on hand a very large and well-assorted stock of everything in the Pharmacopœia.

Their widespread reputation for PURITY and RELIABILITY easily mark them as first in the land for all that is just as you expect it in the field of medicines and Drugs.

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If you will sent for a complete Price List you will find it a useful thing to have in the house.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 2-33m., 2-35a. Low water, 8-21m., 9-1a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Carnac Bridge, 3 p. m.
Bombay Gymkhana, half yearly general meeting, Pavilion, 6 p. m.
Rugby Football, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Casuals on the Cooperage Kick off 5-15 p.m.
Mr. P. C. Taraporewalla's Lecture on "Rhetoric," Bengali School, Fort, 5-30 p.m.

POLICE NOTICE.—A book, an earring, a brooch, and a ring and chain have been found by the Police, and await their owners.

LECTURE ON RHETORIC.—Under the auspicies of Parsee Authors Association Mr. P. C. Taraporewalla will this afternoon in the hall of the Bengali School, Fort, deliver a Gujarati lecture on "The Principles of Rhetoric," in honour of the anniversary of the birthday of the late veteran writer and journalist, Mr. K. N. Kabraji. Mr. K. R. Cama, President of the Association, will occupy the chair.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Greau & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March	The Chariot Race ..... E F Paul
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze ..... Auber
Valse	Aurelia ..... J Robinson
Selection	The Bale of New York ..... Gustave Kerker
Polka	The Columbine ..... T A Haigh
Valse	Spanish Maiden ..... Coote
Caprice	Poppyland ..... F A Tolhurst
Galop	Last gar Bander ..... F Budik

AN ENCLOSURE FOR PUBLIC USE.—In memory of the late Mr. Sorabjee Saapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadvalla, a public-spirited and generous-hearted Bhattia gentleman, has undertaken to pay the cost of having an enclosure made near the top of the Wodehouse Bridge at Colaba, where the purest sea breezes may be enjoyed. The enclosure will be protected by ornamental railing, and within its area will be placed a dozen benches for the conveniences of the public visiting it. The permission of the Municipal Commissioner has already been obtained and ten benches will be arranged at convenient interspaces from each other.

A COMPLAINT OF THEFT.—Mr. A. E. Stephens, in charge of the carriage department of Messrs. W. Stephens and Sons, of Charni Road, has reported to the police that on Friday last, at about noon a Mahomedan went into his factory, and asked him if a certain Parsee had sent his carriage there for repairs. Complainant replied in the negative, when the Mahomedan instead of going away stood there. The complainant then went to the other part of the factory to attend to his work. He returned to find that the Mahomedan had gone away and that his gold watch and chain, valued at about Rs. 175, which were left in a coat, hanging on a peg, had also disappeared.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A EUROPEAN.—On Saturday morning, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Charles Rogers, a European boiler-maker, was charged by Inspector H. Brewin, with causing on the 6th instant, grievous hurt to a Hindu, named Vasanji Wagbji, now deceased, in a way which endangered human life. Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of Ghellbai, widow of the deceased. At the outset, Mr. Setalwad applied for a remand, on the ground that on Saturday morning was the thirteenth days' ceremony of the deceased, and according to the injunctions of the Hindu custom, the complainant, that is the wife of the deceased, had to perform certain ceremonies before two or three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and therefore she and others could not be present in the Court. His Worship asked Mr. Brewin and the accused, if they had any objections to a remand. They having had no objections, his Worship postponed the case till next Friday afternoon. The accused was let out on bail for Rs. 200.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—On Saturday last, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Hemsworth charged Raguath Ramsing and Mingol Khooshal, with the theft of a gold watch, a locket and other articles collectively valued at about Rs. 300 the property of Mr. L. J. Worgan of the Currency Office. It appeared that when the first accused who was a servant of the complainant, was travelling by the Kalyan local train on Friday last, he was arrested on suspicion by Mr. W. C. Lewis, Chief Ticket Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, with the watch and chain then on him. Being asked as said that he had got them from one of his late masters. Further inquiries showed that the watch and chain belonged to the complainant, and that the accused had been in company with the second accused to a money-lender's shop, and had raised Rs. 9, on the gold watch valued at over Rs. 200. On evidence before him, his Worship in disposing of the case convicted the first accused and sentenced him to three months rigorous imprisonment, while the second accused was discharged for want of evidence.

POONA 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

TWO MORE ACCIDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, AUG 19.

The Races this afternoon, apart from their intrinsic merits, were marked by a very serious accident. Kamad on Swazi and Bleach's boy Baloo on Plassey collided at the rails and both coming down heavily, Kamad and Baloo were carried off the course unconscious. The horses fell, but got on their legs quick enough to come in riderless at the finish. The favorites were "all there" in five out of the seven well-filled events, and the prettiest race of the day was when little Taylor brought home Clever Boy against the expectations of punters who went for all they were worth on Zuriff in the Midget Handicap. The following are the results :—

The Tallyho Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap Hurdle Race. Distance—1 1-4 miles over 6 flights.
Mr Locke's ch aus g Baron II, 12st 11lbs L C Hoyt 1
General B Mahon's b aus g Corrie Roy 12st 4lbs Capt. Maynell 2
Mr H B Pike's bl aus g Musketeer, 10st 5lbs Tanner 3
Mr Curmer's b aus g Rossi, 10st.....A Hoyt 4
Also ran :—Daroji, Jean Bart, Firewater, The Pirate King and Vienard.
Betting—2 to 1 Baron, 4 to 1 Fire Water, 6 to 1 Pirate King, 7 to 1 Daroji, and Jean Bart, 8 to 1 Corrie Roy and Rossi, 10 the rest.
A good start, Rossi get ahead attended by Musketeer with Baron lying third. At the third jump Rossi fell back and Corrie Roy came to the front, Baron still lying third. But in coming round the bend, L C Hoyt spurred Baron who quickly got in front and led the whole way home, arriving comfortably by three lengths. Two lengths between second and third.
Time—2 mins 32 2-5 secs.

A Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement 14 hands to carry 9st W. I. Penalties.—Winner since 31st March, 1903, race value Rs. 150, or over: once 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; offener, 15lbs.
Messrs Wood and Badger's ch a h Dilerjung 9st 5lbs .....Robinson 1
Messrs G A S Mahomed, A A Sait and L K Kapadia's b a h Settler 8st. 2lbs .....A Hoyt 2
Mr R R S's g a h Darby 7st 9lbs.....Melsom 3
Mr A A Ameer's ch a h Caravan 8st 7lbs Heeroo 4
Also ran :—Harpagos, Marsh, Karadev, Kandeel, Admiral Togo, Tindale, Air Motor, Young Nero.
Betting :—3 to 4 against Settler, 2 to 1 Dilerjung 5 to 1 Darby, 10 to 1 Air Motor, Admiral Togo and Tindale, long odds the rest.
Darby was at the head of affairs soon after the start, with Settler and Dilerjung lying among the rock three lengths behind. Down the straight Darby still held the lead by a couple of lengths while Settler ran second and Dilerjung was at the latter's girths. At the distance Darby was beaten, Settler and Dilerjung making a dog dong race of it till Dilerjung was extended and finished in great style one length and a half ahead of Settler, a neck dividing second and third
Time—1 min. 25 4-5 secs,

The Pony Plate.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance.—5 furlongs,
Messrs M Gokoolass and A Nanjee's b aus m Olga 7st 4lbs .....Heroo 1
Mr W Bass' br e m Phoebe 9st 3lbs .....A Hoyt 2
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b g Hooded Monk 6st 8lbs.....Kamad 3
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn 6st 8lbs Bennet 4
Also ran :—S P, Vera, Quick Remedy, Tarcoola, Zoe.
Betting—6 to 4 against Veera, 5 to 1 Haydon, 6 to 1 Olga 8 to 1 Hooded Monk, long odds the rest.
Haydn broke away at the start with Filbert in close attendance and the rest well. From the second furlong Haydn dropped behind and allowed Filbert to assume the lead Hooded Monk being third Olga fourth. At the distance they had came down well together, still Olga shot out of the bunch and going at a clinking pace just managed to secure the verdict on the post by a neck, a neck between 2nd and 3rd.
Time—1 min 4 4-5 secs.

The Desert Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance.—1 Mile.
Mr L H Spence's g a h Vasco 8st 12lbs Robinson 1
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's ch a h Faiehful 8st 10lbs.....A Hoyt 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h False Start 9st 7lbs.....Foster 3
Mr Curmer's b a h Arabian Flag 8st 13st L C Hoyt 4
Also ran :—Arabistan, Lady, St. Gatien, Avatar, Silvermane, St. Gris, Lacain, Young Kaiser, Smasher, Kour Saheb, Bayroot, Moorshid.
Betting—3 to 1 Vasco, 2 to 1 Faithful 5 to 1 Young Kaiser, 6 to 1 False Start, St. Gatien, 12 to 1 Smasher St. Gris, Arabia Flag Avatar and Bayroot long odds the rest.
From the spring of the machine Young Kaiser got off with the lead while Faithful lay handy till the turn for home where Faithful shook off the field and held the lead. False Start having displaced Young Kaiser who fell in among the rear. Vasco was third. A short distance from home, a good race ensued between Faithful, Vasco and False Start and Vasco coming down strong got ahead of Faithful and beat him by 1 1-2 lengths, two lengths between second and third.
Time—1 min. 55 1 3 secs.

The Old Stand Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horse which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1903. Distance—7 furlongs.
Mr C Murray's ch e g Sacristan II 7st 11 lbs Mesin 1
Mr J C Galstaun's b nth am h Riverside II 8st 12lbs .....Robinson 2
Aga S Shah's b aus g Preswick 7st 12...Kamad 3
H H The Rour Saeb of Patiala's b aus g Cherry 8st 3lbs .....Southall 4
Also ran :—Tubal Cain, Testwood, Epitome Half-a-Crown, Rustom.
Betting—3 to 2 against Sacristan, 2 to 1 Tubal Cain 4 to 1 Prestwick and Testwood 10 to 1 Riverside and Epitome, long odds the rest.
Sacristan led from start to finish and won easily by six lengths. Half a length divided second and third, Rustom started badly and was hopelessly behind the race.
Time—1 min 22 secs.

The Midget Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100, third Rs 50. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 13 3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.
Mr Nasar Abdoola's g a h Clever Boy 7st 5lbs J Taylor 1
Mr L H Spence's g a h Zurriff 8st.....Robinson 2
Mr Alex A Essayie's b a h Malabar 7st 10lbs Heroo 3 a
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Victor Wild 6st 9lbs..... Dan on 3 a
(a) dead heat for third place.
Also ran :—Grey Fox, Shah Jehan, Governor, How's That, Napoleon, Dispute, Swazi, Guiding Star, Thunderstorm, Plassey.
Betting—Evens Zurriff, 5 to 1 Grey Fox's Horns that and Swazi 5 to 1 Thunderstorm 7 to 1 Victor Wild, long odds the rest.
Victor Wild held a start with the Zurriff close up and Malabar third, the rest in a bunch a couple of lengths behind. Down the straight Victor Wild fell back and the lead was assumed by Zurriff till at the distance Little Taylor spurred Clever Boy from the rush and landed him on the post half a length in front of Robinson. A dead heat for third place between Victor Wild and Malabar. Swazi and Plassey came in ridel as having collided and thrown their riders heavily. Both were in dangerous condition when picked up.
Time—1 min. 10 1-5 secs.

The Subalterns' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, which have not won flat race value Rs. 50 or over, 14 hands to carry 8st 7lbs.
Colonel Abud's b a h Muske. 9st 11lbs Major Jameson 1
Colonel G N Mayne's ch a h Tabasco 10st 9lbs Major Cowley 2
Mr W H Anderson's b a h More 10st 9lbs Owner 3
Captain Davis's g a h May Duke 11st 7lbs Mr Deane 4
Also ran :—Gold II.
Betting—Evens Muske 3 to 1 May Duke, 4 to 1 More, 6 to 1 the others.
With a flying start Muske shot ahead with May Duke at his girths. Coming down the straight Muske was still ahead and handsomely piloted by Mr. Jameson won a pretty race by 1 1-2 lengths. A length between 2nd and 3rd.
Time—8 4-5 secs.

THE Princess of Wales, who is Vice-Patroness of the National Association for Providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, will visit a number of the Dufferin Fund hospitals during the royal tour in India.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

MOTOR MEETINGS ON LAND AND SEA.

The Warwickshire Highways Protection League has made itself famous, like the man who would rather be kicked than unnoticed. At a meeting recently a motion was passed that local authorities should be asked to prosecute motorists for contaminating by dust butchers' meat and other food stuffs exhibited for sale in shops. Such absurdities condemn themselves, of course; but it is too much for human nature not to jibe at such a contemptible method of pandering to prejudiced minds. After all, the majority of motorists are decent and considerate people, who regret as much as anybody that their cars raise the dust. It is no pleasure to do such a thing, and they are powerless to avoid causing dust to fly about, because there are no dustless cars made; also, because roads are badly made, scamped in the making, and made on entirely a wrong principle. If anybody ought to be prosecuted over the food question, it is the food vendors. Why should we tolerate the exposure of articles of food outside shops? It is a disgusting practice to flaunt the carcases of animals in the revolting way butchers do, especially when they are displayed right outside the shops and take up pavement space. It it well known that medical men are agreed that the atmosphere of towns and cities is a menace to health because of horse-traffic, and it must be admitted that the more motor-traffic supersedes horse-traffic the better it will be from the point of view of health. When it comes to "throwing stones," how many could be thrown by motorists?

In a drive of a hundred miles, say, how many glaring abuses of the highways can be noted?—carts unattended, on their wrong side, with drivers asleep, cutting corners; dangerous horses badly driven, in the care of infants; erratic pony-chaises, steered by ugly spinsters; sheep and cattle taking the whole road without any but the most casual supervision! The list could be extended almost indefinitely, but there "demition unpleasant bodies" who are so down on motors wilfully ignore all these many offences. By the way, Mr. Scott Montagu has elicited the fact that motorists' fines paid into county, borough, and police court funds, to the police, the Exchequer and other persons amounted to two hundred and eighteen thousand odd pounds in 1903. Captain and Lady Juliet Duff have bought a Napier car, and Lord Arthur Hill has just got an Orleans.

As a space of little more than a week divide the two great motor meetings, of Blackpool and of Brighton, it is only natural to compare the one with the other. The Brighton meeting was intended essentially to be a utilitarian affair, where all types of motor vehicles could compete under normal conditions. Racing machines were entered merely as a "bonne bouche" to satisfy the onlookers and give some excitement to the meeting. The Blackpool meeting, on the other hand, made no pretence of being otherwise than an attraction to draw holiday crowds to a town that is called the playground of Lancashire. The events were practically all confined to racing cars, or to touring cars running under abnormal conditions, and yet scarcely half a dozen cars ran at Blackpool that had not been previously represented at Brighton, though probably a hundred cars that ran at the latter town were not represented at all at the northern resort. Only one racing car, the F. I. A. T., ran at Blackpool, and that for only the first day, which had not run previously at Brighton, but whilst eight racers competed at the latter town, at Blackpool six only were seen on the first day, and only three afterwards.

From a spectacular point of view, the two courses cannot be compared. At Brighton one saw the whole course from an advantageous position at all points. From no part of the Blackpool track is the whole course visible. Actualy from the grand stand scarcely more than a hundred yards of the track on which the mile and mile and a half races were run was visible, whilst the more important kilometre races finished four or five hundred yards away round a corner, and out of sight. At Brighton one saw hundreds of cars runiag singly and in twos and threes up the course, but there was absolutely no means of judging the relative speeds of the different types of touring cars. Ten-h-p. cars beat 20h.p. cars, and one knew not whether one was abnormally good and the other abnormally bad, or whether the makers' nomenclature was at fault. For this reason the Brighton meeting was of very little use to buyers of cars or to the manufacturers or agents. That which was denied to Brighton was, however, given to Blackpool. At Brighton, when many of the cars did not exceed 20 or 25 miles per hour, and the most powerful touring cars scarcely exceeded 40 or 50 miles an hour, the times were withheld for fear of creating an impression that most cars upon the road were capable of exceeding the legal limit. At Blackpool, where the cars were running under conditions that gave them an abnormal speed, the times were published, and one learned that the 35-h. p. Daimler which had run at Brighton covered the kilometre at 74'52 miles per hour that a 24-h. p. Thornycroft covered the same distance at 51 1-2 miles per hour, a 40-h.p. Bollee at 61 miles per hour, and a 60-h. p. Mercedes at 69 miles per hour.

Of the thirty-four boats which started in the reliability trials in Southampton Water, twenty-six were British and one was Italian, one American, and one Dutch. Overnight the vessels had been moored in No. 4 dock, and at 8 a.m. they were lined up off Hythe pier. On the signal to start being given they moved forward in a shoal. Then the faster vessels, the 80-h.p. Napier and the 28-h.p. Daimler boats, singled themselves out, and in a short time the apparent medley had resolved itself into a long line. The course was nine knots round, but twenty of the vessels had been entered also for the open 15-knot course in the Solent, where, as there was a heavy sea running, their seaworthiness was put to a severe test. Indeed more then two and-a-half hours elapsed before the first of them returned. Fay and Bowen, and Simpson. In Class IV. all the vessels went, except the Chard. The Dixon and Wolseley boats went in Class VI., and all vessels went in Class VII.

The 80-h.p Napier made an excellent showing of speed, averaging 21-4 miles an hour for the ten hours. She however, had one stop, and that in the first round, when eight minutes were spent in cleaning a plug. Of the 34 starters, 31 finished, but the 40-h.p. F I A. T. was disqualified, owing to her late arrival. The two boats which broke down were the little 5-h.p. Ashton and Kilner boat, with E.A. Chard engine, in Class II., which broke a contact breaker-spring, and the Vesper in Class III., which was put out of the trial through the clutch

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUG. 21, 1905.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

RUSSIA in Asia is a far less important problem than it was a year ago. Whatever may be the result of the Peace Negociations, now in progress, the Bear will hereafter count for little in the Far East, while in the Near, or, as we have been told to call it, the Middle East, it will be a very long time before we need think of putting Lord Kitchener's redistribution scheme to the test. Sir Thomas Holdich was undoubtedly right, the other day, when he said that a war with Russia would be most popular with the native soldier and to the best of our Indian troops, it would be the realisation of their military ambition. But the present generation will have passed away, and we shall be considerably nearer the millennium, before the Russian soldier puts in his pouch ammunition to be fired either at British or Indian soldier on his own territory. Russia has neglected internal affairs too long to divert attention from them by wars or rumours of wars with her neighbours, and any further aggression in Central Asia will only serve to stir up popular discontent. Still it is the one aim of her existence, and must ever continue to be, to reach the sea through an open, perpetually ice-free port, and in that aim and object, it is impossible—with a sense of what, similarly situated, we should do ourselves—not to sympathise. It is not until she makes an attempt in the direction of the Persian Gulf that we in India need trouble ourselves, though before that she may try for and secure a strategical point from which she might menace our frontier. Sir Francis Younghusband was right when he said that the safeguard against a Russian invasion of India is the impregnable barrier of the Himalayas, our command of the sea, and the proven loyalty of the great Chiefs and people of India. We have tried that loyalty very severely lately. That cannot be denied. But if by any mischance we happened to meet a reverse at the hands of Russia there are several great Chiefs of this country for whose loyalty we would not care to stand surety. It must never be forgotten that the tendency of the Oriental is to shout with the biggest crowd and, though we do not believe they would hasten to deliver us into the hands of our enemies, they might be tempted to hesitate in affording us assistance in the variety of ways we look for, and thus render our task one of greater magnitude than it need be. Russia has discovered that she cannot fight in mountains or at sea, but there is no necessity for such ability to give us very serious trouble by a rush through Persia.

There seems every reason to believe that for years to come all the leisure Russia may have to spare, after dealing with domestic affairs, will be devoted to the improvement of Siberia and the systematic development of her resources. There is great need of it and further it will pay. We are told by a recent writer that the Russian in Siberia, for want of proper means and practical knowledge, has extracted all he could out of the virgin soil, without taking any thought for its restoration by adequate cultivation. The land is thus, in several localities, already showing signs of exhaustion. And as an example of the hand-to-mouth habit of existence of the Russian peasant, his manner of working the recently-established butter export trade is quoted. This most important agrarian industry, we have it on the authority of Mr. Alexander Kinloch, is, by its present reckless handling, exhausting the entire supply of milk, and the rearing of calves is thereby being sacrificed, at the risk of seriously diminishing the production of live-stock throughout the whole of West Siberia. In area, it is added, the market of Siberia is well-nigh immeasurable ; although now but thinly populated, and its population a relatively poor one, it may well be the future colony of Russia's increasing millions ; providing, at least, that the development of this dormant Siberia can go hand in hand with the project of training the peasant to a proper use of his equally dormant faculties for work and sturdy independence. It is felt by those who have studied the subject that in Siberia lies the whole solution of the knotty problem for the housing of the indigent over-taxed peasant, struggling for bare existence in European Russia. But one great difficulty, a sentimental one it is true, lies in the way, and that is the light in which the very name of the region is regarded by the peasantry who look upon Siberia as the one place in the world where all hope must be abandoned. With thousands of them it is far better to brave the perils of the sea and life among unsympathetic aliens than journey the short distance to Siberia, though the Government should promise them free land and a subsidy to help them develop it. With them, as with the foreigner, it is a land of terrors, where the military hold undisputed sway and the free man must labour at the call of the local official or give up his best at the bidding of a capricious governor. Before much progress can be made there must be improvement in local administration and a juster, less corrupt rule firmly established.

Now that Russian ambition in Manchuria is surrendered, the most must be made of Siberia. There is ample material in a territory measuring almost five million square miles. Coal is abundant. Iron-ore is plentiful. Copper, silver and lead, as well as gold and other metals are to be found in many localities, whilst as a corn-growing country Siberia may rank among the world's finest granaries ; for notwithstanding indifferent tillage and the primitive agricultural implements at present in use, the whole of the western portion produces some of the finest wheat that has ever appeared in the London market. One of the chief reasons for the tardy development of that country seems to be the neglect to utilise the immense water-power provided by the mountains. This utilised, industries would grow apace. To Russian Central Asia, too, the economist may profitably turn his attention. There rice of excellent quality and cotton equal to American "middling" can be produced. Improved cleaning and refining appliances are required and the growers will be able to reach the grade of the best New Orleans. As regards rice we learn that native rice plantations have been greatly improved in certain districts by irrigation, which, however, is still in a very backward state. Much might be effected by the improvement of irrigation. In Siberia and in Central Asia, Mr. Kinloch shows the absence of adequate means of communication to have obstructed the opening up of the country's resources. But the opportunity is now afforded Russia of devoting greater attention to these subjects, and there can be very little doubt that profitable results will accrue. There are students of Russia who declare that her people have already awakened to the present unproductive state of her much needed assets represented by the enormous wealth of her already acquired Asiatic possessions and that active opperations have begun. But this statement is at best somewhat premature. The tense is present imperfect and the voice but passive at the most. Still there is reason to believe that the development of the great resources of the country will not be long delayed and that by bringing Russia to a sense of the opportunities she has neglected and those she has before her, her long series of misfortunes of the past eighteen months may prove to have been a blessing in disguise.

THE REAL MOTOR HOG.

WHILE all right-thinking persons are anxious to punish the road hog who delights in spoiling the road for everyone else, they must be just as disgusted with the Magisterial hog who by his attitute towards motoring is making the English magisterial bench a laughing-stock and thing to be despised. A short time ago we published an account of a magistrate who refused to sit longer on the Guildford Bench until, to summarise his remarks, his brother magistrates had learned to behave themselves. Each mail brings accounts of the gross injustice meted out by county magistrates who seem to vie with each other in the offensiveness of the remarks they make to the poor victims of a pleased constabulary. It is not long since two lay members of the House of Lords and a Bishop appeared in court, and one might reasonably expect that a Bishop's oath would be preferred to that of a constable. But that it seems would be to expect too much. Things have come to such a pass that it is a mere waste of time to put in any defence, and any appeal must necessarily be useless under the inept system of local Benches sitting at Quarter Sessions to hear appeals against their own decisions. The last mail brings news of a man, twice previously convicted of assault, hitting a motorist with his whip and attempting to assault the chauffeur. For this he was fined £3 which compares unfavourably with the six months' imprisonment meted out to a man who hit a policeman a few days later. A week's fines from victims of "traps" at Andover, Salisbury, Romney, Maidenhead and three other places amounted to £205, there being forty-six convictions, and Mr. Labouchere commenting on this in "Truth" says :—What is most astonishing is that not in a single instance was a decision given in favour of the unfortunate motorist. This is quite sufficient in itself to throw doubt upon the impartiality of the officiating magistrates. There seems to be a growing feeling that the infliction of these indiscriminate fines is largely attributable to a desire to swell the local funds and in any amendment of the Act a provision that the fines should go to the Crown instead of to the County Funds would probably do something to remedy the present state of affairs.

The latest action in high quarters is that of six Liberal and six Unionist members of Parliament, avowed motor haters who have have been circularising local authorities asking for support in their suggestions, first, that magistrates should have increased power of punishment, that imprisonment should be "substituted" for fine, "offending motors" to be impounded for periods of six days to six months, and that Local Authorities should have power to regulate traffic without the interference of the Local Government Board. The motor has become a very useful and much used vehicle in elections and in view of the coming General Election motorists would do well to band themselves together to refuse the use of their cars to avowed anti-motor candidates. As for the Magistrates we would suggest even stronger action than that advocated by "Truth." Magistrates are termed Justices of the Peace and if they allow personal antipathies to overrule fair play, the only remedy is to remove some of the offenders from the Bench. It would be an unpleasant blow to an Englishman to be officially told that he was not to be trusted to act fairly and the advertisement that would be given to such proceedings would act as a strong, deterrent on any display of spite by his brothers. It is not impossible to remove a magistrate from the Bench, and if ever anything merited such action the anti-motor crusade does. When, and only when, justice is obtainable in the police court will it be possible to put down the road hog who now reaps glory in the shadow of genuine sufferers. To commence with we would suggest the immediate removal of the "Very Reverend" gentleman who suggested the shooting of motorists at sight.

UNENVIABLE AMBITION.

EVERY year attempts are made to swim across the English Channel. To the ordinary man it is hard to see what the special inducement is. To the student of human nature it can but appear as a bid for advertisement, possibly with a view to securing an engagement as an aquatic "turn" on the variety stage. For not even the most enthusiastic devotee of swimming can truthfully say that a repetition of the performance of Captain Webb will benefit the world one iota. All that it will do will be to prove that the stamina of the present day when subjected to proper training and suitable conditions is equal to that of years ago—a fact that can be proved equally well in many more useful ways. Yet the many attempts that are made may have one useful result. They may be the means of impressing on the public the absolute necessity of a knowledge of the art of swimming, and so may do much towards lowering the heavy annual roll of deaths from drowning. Apart from that, we cannot see that any good will accrue. Far too much time is devoted in the present day to record-breaking. It is impossible to find fault with the desire to break a record when skill alone is required ; a record score at cricket, provided it be not the result of many turns of good luck, at billiards, or shooting, is something of which the performer may be justly proud, but where the new record is the result purely of brute strength, it ranks with those of the gentlemen who attempt to starve for six weeks and the energy would be far better employed in even the humble occupation of wood-chopping. It is their desire to be always lowering or raising the record that has given professionalism such a strong and undesirable hold on sport, and the sooner it is treated with the contempt it merits, the better will it be for all who take a genuine interest in sport for sport's sake.

No information is available at Simla regarding the date from which the Viceroy's resignation takes effect, but he will no doubt continue in office until relieved. Speculation is rife as to who his successor will be and the name of Mr. Brodrick himself is still mentioned in this connection. The Hon. Mr. Hewett, who was not due at Simla for another ten days, arrives there to-morrow having been summoned suddenly from his tour.

LORD CURZON'S health has improved and he is to be seen driving about Simla daily.

H. E. THE Governor has left Nasik and returned to Poona.

THE British Fleet is being cordially feted in Holland.

A LARGE number of Volunteers in the Bombay Presidency has been awarded the long service medal.

A NATIVE rising of some importance has occured in German East Africa. A Bishop and four missionaries have been murdered.

GOOD sport filled the day at the 4th Extra Meeting at Poona on Saturday. Unfortunately two jockeys met with a severe spill.

THE earnings of the Indian Railways during the months April to July were nearly 50 lakhs in advance of the record established last year.

IT is understood that the Home Government have finally negatived the transfer of the Punjab Government's summer headquarters from Simla to Dalhousie.

COLONEL ARMSTRONG, Financial Adviser to Lord Kitchener, is proceeding, it is understood, to England to give evidence in connection with the South African stores investigation.

IN the Junior Polo Tournament at Poona, the Royal Engineers and the 10th Hussars each scored easy victories over their respective opponents, the 13th Hussars and the 33rd Cavalry.

THE situation at Portsmouth is critical. The Russians absolutely refuse the clause relating to the restriction of Russia's naval strength in Far Eastern Waters. A worthless assurance is offered instead?

A MANIFESTO has been issued by the Tsar stating the terms under which the work of the Russian National Assembly will be carried on. The terms are by no means satisfactory and the power of the autocracy is unchanged.

DEFINITE action has been taken and a unified stamp both anna and half-anna will be introduced for postage and revenue as soon as possible. Meanwhile from the 1st of October the existing postage stamps will be available. The order also notifies that the previous decision as to the defacing of stamps on letters will be rigidly enforced.

TRADE with Tibet via Chumbi Valley during the past twelve months has been 60 per cent over the decennial average.

SANCTION has been given to new Native Cavalry lines being built at Meerut and Delhi in connection with the Redistribution scheme.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O.Co.'s steamer Persia, were : Hon. Mr. Justice Bigge, and Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman.

OWING to the indisposition of Lord Curzon the Maharaja of Mysore has been obliged to postpone his visit to Simla. This is the second time his Highness has been unfortunate in his arrangements for a meeting with the Viceroy.

WE mentioned some time ago that the Patterson equipment, adopted for the Cavalry in India, had proved unsatisfactory. Various experiments have been made with modifications of the pattern introduced some two years ago, but no decision has yet been reached. It is now intended to try the new short bucket that has been adopted at Home. General French and other officers are well satisfied with it, and its merits will be tested at the manœuvres about Ballabgarh.

THE "Pioneer" learns on authority that there is no question of postponing the inauguration of the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and this event will take place as soon as the arrangements are sufficiently advanced. By this Mr. Brodrick will apparently have laid himself open to a charge of breach of faith vis a vis of the Opposition in Parliament ; but presumably he has laid his count with that, and in any case it will be for him to get out of the situation, he has created for himself as best he can.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at Muzaferabad, Grant Road, with the object of adopting measures for holding a general public meeting to express the feelings of the Mahomedan community in connection with the approaching Royal visit. Mr. Mahomed Hussin Hakim, judge of the Small Causes Court, was called to the chair. On the motion of Moulvie Raffiadin, some time ago Undertutor to the late Queen-Empress, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy were appointed provisional secretaries for making arrangements for calling a meeting of the leading members of the different sections of the Mahomedan community on Saturday next.

TWO cases having recently been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief of families of officers being left either totally or partially unprovided owing to the nonobservance of rules governing the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund. His Excellency has enjoined all officers of the Indian Army to make themselves acquainted with the rules on a matter of such vital importance to their families, and to realize that the responsibility of reporting domestic occurrences as early as possible rests solely with themselves and not with the regimental or departmental authorities.

THE COUNTRY PARSON.

WHEN Wilkins Micawber, of impecunious but delightful memory, proposed to serve Mr. Uriah Heep, attorney-at-law, in the capacity of confidential clerk, he thus summarised his professional qualifications :—"I have already some acquaintance with the Law, as a defendant, on civil process, and I shall immediately apply myself to the Commentaries of one of the most eminent and remarkable of our English jurists. I believe it is unnecessary to add that I allude to Mr. Justice Blackstone."

If Mr. Micawber's studies carried him so far as part ii. of Book IV. he may perhaps have noticed the following dissertation on the proper title of the parish priest :—"The Rector (or Governor) of a church is properly called 'a parson'—'persona ecclesiæ.' That is, one that hath full possession of all the rights of a parochial church. He is called parson because by his person the Church, which is an invisible body, is represented ; and this appellation (however it may be depreciated by familiar clownish, and indiscriminate use) is the most legal, most beneficial, and most honourable title which a parish priest can enjoy." Fortified by this high authority, I propose, says the author of "Collections and Recollections" to discuss the Beneficed Clergy under the head of Parsons. Later on I shall have something to say, Chaucer-wise, about the Persoun of a toun," but to-day I am concerned with another Chaucerian creation—the pore Person dwelling upon land," of the "Country Parson" George Herbert's fancy the "Country Clergyman" of more modern parlance.

Forty years ago, when agricultural prices were still high and glebes paid well, a country clergyman—the famous "S. G. O."—thus described his brother clerics. He is picturing an ecclesiastical procession in the very early days of Ritualism, and his picture has a terrible verisimilitude :—

The clergy never size well ; it is evident on the face of the thing that they are not up in this sort of work. As they pass, do the lookers-on feel as men would feel who beheld their priests engaged in some solemn religious demonstration ? Are they so many Spiritual Fathers, confessors and directors of the people ? . . . No ; they are for the most part recognised in a very different way—owners of pony-traps, or even, perhaps a brougham : the fortunate possessors of glebes : heads of families ; the lesser powers of country parishes. So-and-so, lately married, this one said to be about to marry So-and-so's daughter, or lately refused by her, there is one great as a farmer, another famous as an antiquary, the man who gives such long prices for old oak chairs. Then there goes the man who wins prizes for flowers, walking with another who is great on the subject of bees. Then there is the man who will never let the farmers alone and that other who all thought, would be the next Archdeacon—and the last curate. The men are only clergymen after all doing a kind of holiday demonstration ; excellent fellows most of them with their families making a great part of the staple of the pleasant social life of their respective localities and as such more or less respected.

This is, if not exactly a poetical, at least a comfortable idyll of clerical life in rural districts—the clergyman mixing freely in local society ; farming his own glebe, or letting it at a satisfactory rent ; driving his own pony trap, rich enough to give long prices for curiosities, leisured enough to spend time on bee-keeping—altogether a prosperous, popular, and easy-going man.

But, in the forty years which have elapsed since "S. G. O." described the clerical procession, the conditions of clerical life in the country have been completely revolutionised—in one direction conspicuously for the better, in another tragically for the worse. The improvement, of course, consists in the infinitely higher standard of clerical duty. The Hunting Parson is extinct—he went out with good old Jack Russell of Swymbridge ; the Shooting Parson is comparatively rare, and the Curate, who spends his life in lawn tennis, has no existence outside "Punch." The great religious revival which sprang from Oxford in 1833 has penetrated the remotest corners of the country ; and in the large majority of cases the County Parson is as earnest a priest and as diligent a pastor as his brother in the town.

But there is another side to the picture. The elevation in the standard of clerical duty has been pathetically, and one might almost say unjustly, accompanied by the most terrible fall in clerical emolument. Agricultural depression has almost destroyed the income from glebe and tithe. The comfortable vicarage of "S. G. O.'s" vision, with its carriage, horses, and garden and its old oak chairs, has been replaced by a condition of things which painfully recalls Hooker's lament over the "Corroding Cares of a Country Parsonage." The vast discrepancy between the few rich livings in England and the immense number of small ones has long been a reproach to the Church ; and, when the ratio between income and duty is taken into account, the reproach becomes a scandal. The late Bishop of Ely used to say that one winter afternoon he arrived unexpectedly at the door of a vicarage in the Fens. He rang at the door, but could make no one hear, and was turning away from the house when a bedroom window was opened, and the Vicar called from above, "I will be down in a minute, my Lord." Presently he opened the door, and thus frankly apologised for having kept his diocesan waiting : "I am a bachelor. I can't afford even one servant ; and in winter, when the day's work is done, I generally go to bed about sunset so as to save the cost of coal and candle."

The present Bishop of Lincoln has expressed the conviction that the only method by which the country clergy of his diocese can be saved from destruction is the amalgamation of the smaller benefices. There lie before me as I write the petitions, in each case authenticated by the archdeacon and a magistrate, of more than a hundred applicants for relief from a clerical charity. £90 a year is the income of a benefice in Herefordshire, £95 in Glamorganshire, £87 in Huntingdonshire, £96 in Norfolk. £100 is a large income in any part of Wales ; £150 a good average in England. And out of these exiguous funds patriarchal families must be supported. "Six children wholly dependent," writes one poor parson ; five another ; seven, a third ; eight, a fourth ; eight, and one partly, a fifth. And, in addition to these usual troubles of small means and large families a vast number of the clergy have additional and special burdens to bear.

"Petitioner has widowed mother and sister dependent on him."

"One son is an invalid."

"Petitioner is incapacitated for clerical duty."

"Petitioner and his wife chronic invalids."

"Petitioner's wife and daughters all down with typhoid."

"Petitioner must undergo operation for cataract."

"Petitioner suffers from angina pectoris."

"Petitioner and wife both ill, and maintain an aged father ; one son is an asylum, wholly dependent."

Such are the conditions of life in the ministry of a Church which enjoys a secured and acknowledged income of nearly six millions a year, and of which the chief pastor has £15,000 a year, the finest house London, and an agreeable residence at Canterbury.

THE Japanese Rear-Admiral Yamada, while patrolling the coast of Eastern Siberia, reports that he found the Russian cruiser "Izumrud" aground to the north of Orekhova Point, at the south entrance of St. Vladimir Bay. She had a heavy list to port, her masts were riddled, and her equipment completely removed. There was no hope of refloating her.

MR. GAMBLE, Accountant-General of the Punjab, took over officiating charge of the Commissionership of Northern India Salt Revenue from Mr. R. M. Dane on Wednesday. Mr. Dane has been placed on special duty for a short period before proceeding on furlough in order to complete the report and recommendations of the Committee on the Simla allowances to the clerical staff.

THE detailed plans for tunnelling the Malakand, in order to utilise the Swat River for irrigation purposes in the Yusufzai district, will be worked out shortly. The project is one that has practically been sanctioned, though the allotment of funds has still to be made. The return upon capital outlay is certain to be very large, as the local cultivators will benefit enormously by the proposed canal.

PEACE OR WAR?

A RUPTURE FEARED.

Russian Naval Forces in the East.

THE OLD GAME OF BLUFF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 18.

A prolonged Conference of the entire Russian mission at Portsmouth began last midnight.

It is stated there is some disagreement concerning what Russia should yield in order to secure a compromise.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Peace Conference has adjourned till Tuesday afternoon, when the Protocols will be signed. Meanwhile the Plenipotentiaries will consult their respective Governments.

The final decision rests with Tokio and St. Petersburg.

It is notewo rthy that the Japanese representatives at Portsmouth are confident of peace in contrast to the Russian talk of failure.

The Conference has disagreed on Article 11 and agreed to Article 12 granting the Japanese fishing rights on the Siberian coast.

It is stated at Portsmouth that M. de Witte has declined to entertain Article 11 regarding the limitation of the Russian Naval forces in the Far East, but has intimated that Russia has no intention of maintaining a Naval force there constituting a threat to Japan or other Power.

Baron Rosen dines with President Roosevelt tonight. It is concluded that the President is endeavouring to prevent a rupture of the negotiations.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

Baron Rosen conferred an hour with President Roosevelt last night. It is known that the latter before inviting Baron Rosen secured the active cordial support of Great Britain, France and Germany and also communicated with the Mikado.

NEW RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

The Tsar has issued a Manifesto which to-morrow will be read in all the churches, granting a Constitution. In it His Majesty hopes that the new Assembly will meet not later than the middle of January next. The Manifesto confers on the Assembly a certain amount of legislative power and financial control, but there are many restrictions, the autocratic power remaining unchanged and the Council of the Empire will practically exercise the functions of the Senate.

NATIVE RISING IN EAST AFRICA.

Murder of Missionaries.

A native rising has taken place at Matumbi in German East Africa. A predatory tribe is attacking the coast villages.

Two divisions of German Sudanese troops from Kilwa are pursuing the rebels.

It is reported that the Catholic Bishop of Daressalaam and two German officers have been murdered.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

Bishop Spies and four missionaries have been murdered in German East Africa.

The Governor has requested reinforcements to be sent.

BRITISH FLEET'S VISIT TO THE BALTIC.

Germany Makes a Virtue of Necessity.

FETED IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The "Nord Deutsche Zeitung" in an article which is evidently inspired and intendend to allay the excitement produced by the cruise of the British Channel fleet in the Baltic, says that the visit is merely in reply to the repeated visits of German warships to British ports. Every sober minded Briton and German, it says, wishes the visit may contribute to the mutual esteem of the two great civilized nations.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

The British Channel Fleet has been feted in a most cordial manner in Holland.

Admiral Sweerts gave a banquet to the British officers yesterday evening at which the memory of Nelson was toasted.

It is stated that the British fleet will visit Stockholm and Copenhagen.

MOROCCO AFFAIRS.

Germany has instructed Count Tattenbach to co-operate with the French representatives to secure satisfaction for the arrest of the Algerian Chief, lately brought to Fez in chains.

MR. CONGER'S VISIT TO CHINA.

Mr. Conger goes to China on a special mission, but his going does not in any way affect the position or duties of Mr. Rockhill, the present American Minister at Peking.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The Australians have beaten Northampton by an innings and 329 runs.

Sussex has beaten Hants by an innings and 87 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Essex by an innings and 193 runs.

Kent has beaten Somerset by an innings and seven runs.

Worcester has beaten Gloucester by eight wickets.

The following matches were drawn :—

Notts vs. Middlesex, Warwickshire vs. Surrey, and Lancashire vs. Derby.

LORD CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

Correspondence Leading to the Crisis.

THE QUESTION OF THE MILITARY MEMBER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 20, 7 P.M.

It is officially announced that Lord Curzon has resigned.

Mr. Balfour has communicated his Lordship's rasignation to the King.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 20.

Circumstances connected with the resignation of the Viceroy are disclosed in the following telegrams :—

(1) Telegram Dated Simla 17th July from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State :—"I was about to recommend to you as the first Military Supply Member Major General Sir Edmond Barrow at present commanding Perhawar Division. He is one of the ablest soldiers in India and would be acceptable both to Lord Kitchener and myself. The new system will be confronted with great difficulties at the start, and I can think of no one who would be so likely to overcome these as General Barrow. He knows of my intention to recommend him and is now on his way to England on a short leave. I suggest that you should see him. The appointment of any officer from home would, I fear, revive troubles which I hoped were subsiding."

(2) Telegram Dated 1st August from his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to his Excellency the Viceroy :—"I have been carefully considering your recommendation of General Barrow whom I saw yesterday, according to your wish. But while fully recognising his great capacity I am advised that he would find more appropriate scope either in frontier command which he now holds or as Chief of Staff, should you and Lord Kitchener think him fitted for that post and recommend him. This is also the view of the Cabinet who are not willing to appoint General Barrow. I hope to telegraph you very shortly the name of the officer we propose for the Military Supply Department."

(3) Telegram Dated 2nd August from his Excellency the Viceroy to his Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—"Your telegram of 1st August regarding General Barrow. It must be evident that I can only satisfactorily inaugurate the new system with the aid of a Military colleague in whose experience, judgment and ability, I have the fullest confidence and further that if the Military Supply Member is to give general military advice to the Governor-General-in-Council as decided by his Majesty's Government and explicitly reaffirmed by Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords yesterday, he should be an officer of the highest position and qualifications. In these circumstances I may reasonably expect firstly that I should be allowed to suggest the officer whom I consider best qualified for these purposes and secondly that in the absence of any strong reasons to the contrary my suggestion should be favourably entertained. Your telegram disappoints my expectations in both these respects. You refuse to grant me the assistance of the officer whom I hold to be pre-eminently suited for the task and whom I selected with the knowledge that he could and would loyally co-operate in carrying out the wishes of his Majesty's Government. In conveying your refusal you assign no definite reason. Indeed, you recognise General Barrow's great capacity, but you speak of having received other advice. Surely, the person most competent to advise you as to a Member of the Viceroy's Council is the Viceroy himself, General Barrow's name was put forward by me with the full knowledge of Lord Kitchener and after the discussion of alternative names with him. He further expressed his intention to recommend General Duff as Chief of Staff to which I agreed, and if any contrary advice has reached you I cannot accept its validity. Finally, you express your intention to appoint as my colleague in these very difficult circumstances an officer selected by yourself. I trust that with these considerations before you you will see fit to modify the views expressed in your telegram, and will thus enable me to accept a responsibility which I infer that his Majesty's Government still desire me to assume."

(4). Telegram dated 4th August from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy :—"I have consulted the Cabinet again on the proposed appointment of General Barrow as Military Supply Member. The new Department to which we have the sole responsibility of making an appointment has after long consideration been placed on a different footing from the present Military Department. We have in consequence with great regret accepted General Elles' resignation, and we cannot favour the selection of an officer who from positions he has previously held can hardly be expected to inaugurate the new system with an open mind. We believe that no officer occupying an important command and likely to hold higher combative position has been appointed to the Military Department, since Sir Donald Stewart, who held the position for a few months in 1880. The appointment of Lord Roberts, when suggested in 1881, was negatived by Lord Hartington. Although the selection of Members of Council rests with me, I have already deferred to your views twice this year, when no point of principle was involved, and I have no desire to nominate any one who is not personally agreeable to you. But it would not be reasonable for a nomination to be made which is in opposition to our expressed intentions, more specially, when the officer in question would naturally hold a command in the field in war. Lord Lansdowne, who knows and thinks highly of General Barrow, feels that in the present circumstances his appointment as Military Supply Member would be inexpedient. I do not gather from your reference to Lord Kitchener that he recommended General Barrow, but that he knew of your intention to recommend him. The opinion of my military advisers here is that we shall do well to choose a Military Supply Member with some technical experience, which would stand him in good stead in the heavy charge of the manufacturing departments. Will you consult Lord Kitchener as to who in his opinion is the best qualified man for the post and let me have his views? We will willingly consider any names you and he desire to put forward. You will see from the above that I am not anxious to press upon you any man you do not approve of. But having greatly against our will been forced to deal with this vexed question of army administration, we must avoid any appointment which would in our opinion tend to reproduce previous difficulties."

(5) Telegram dated 5th August from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State :—"In reply to your telegram of 4th instant, again refusing my request for the services of General Sir Edmond Barrow as Military Supply Member and requesting the Commander-in-Chief's views as to the officer best qualified for that post, I have to make the following representation. Lord Kitchener did not and does not consider it any part of the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to recommend to the Secretary of State, a Member of the Viceroy's Council an appointment for making which you have asserted the sole responsibility. I have carefully considered the arguments contained in your telegram and I am regretfully compelled to adhere to my former views. I can assure you that I do this from no desire to continue a controversy the strain of which has now lasted without interruption for eight weeks, and which I have no longer strength to endure, but because it is apparent from your telegram that his Majesty's Government deny me the confidence which alone can enable me to serve them with any advantage and that they attach fundamentally different interpretation from myself to modification which they accepted on 14th July, and upon the acceptance of which alone I consented to remain in office. The chief point of those modifications was that the Military Supply Member should not merely be the purveyor of stores with relatively inferior status and prestige in our administration, but that he should be qualified in words of your own despatch and as reaffirmed by Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords to give advice on questions of general military policy to the Governor-General in Council. Nevertheless you now propose to reject General Barrow, who possesses these qualifications in an exceptional degree. You suspect him of not possessing on open mind because he formerly served in the Military Dept. although you were willing to offer his services to Lord Kitchener as Chief of Staff and you plainly indicate the type of officer, whom you desire by stating that he should be chosen for technical experience of Military stores and supplies, an experience which could not be expected to constitute him a qualified Military adviser of the Government of India on general questions, but which General Barrow among his many attainments happens also to possess in an unusual degree. The position is, therefore, in principle almost exactly where it was when I resigned in June, and the main conditions which caused me to resign on that occasion have again been called into being. Finally let me state my own position. His Majesty's Government desire me to introduce a new system of Military organisation into India. This will be and already is a task of enormous difficulty. They are aware that I have only undertaken it from a sense of public duty and they have had it in their power to accept my resignation at any time for two months and to place the task in other hands. The only conditions upon which I can carry out their policy, as they have publicly stated in Parliament their belief in my desire to do, are that I should receive their support and be allowed the co-operation of that officer whom I consider best qualified for the purpose. If this is refused to me I cannot accept any further responsibility for the discharge of the duty and a new Viceroy should be asked to attempt it. I shall be obliged if you will place this representation before His Majesty's Government and if they are unable to accept it I respectfully request the Prime Minister to place my resignation at once in the hands of his Majesty the King."

(6) Telegram dated 8th August from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy:—"The Prime Minister desires me to forward ty you the following telegram:—His Majesty's Government have received your telegram with extreme regret. With every desire to meet your wishes, they are unable to understand your position and earnestly desire you to reconsider it. You charge us with "rejecting" General Barrow for a place on the Council. It must however be remembered that the duty of advising the King on the choice of a Member of Council rests solely with the Secretary of State and that no greater violation of constitution can well be imagined than that this duty should degenerate into a merely formal submission to his Majesty of views and recommendations of the Viceroy. We think that you will admit that no Viceroy has been treated with more anxious consideration in respect of appointments to the Council than yourself by the Secretary of State. We agree with you in holding that it is no part of the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to recommend a Member for the Council. But we cannot think that in requesting you to ask Lord Kitchener's opinion on the qualification of a Member of Council who is to be a soldier we did anything of which either the Commander-in-Chief or the Viceroy has reason to complain. We gather that General Barrow has no great liking for the system which you wish him to administer and would prefer an office which would not withdraw him from a distinguished career of active service. Anxious, therefore, as we are to make your task a light one it does not seem that General Barrow's appointment would be the most effectual method of attaining that end. The Government are most desirous of working cordially with you. We are confident you will agree with us in holding that the Secretary of State cannot divest himself of the responsibility for recommending the high official who is to carry out the policy which you have explicitly accepted and we believed that there ought to be no difficulty in finding an officer who by inclination as well as by duty would be disposed to work the new system smoothly and successfully."

Telegram dated Simla the 10th August 1905 from his Excellency the Viceroy to his Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—"Your telegram of the 8th instant communicating the Prime Minister's views. I return my grateful thanks for the expression of desire of his Majesty's Government to make my task a light one and I unreservedly accept the constitutional position as defined by the Prime Minister. It will also not be denied that the Viceroy is the constitutional adviser of his Majesty's Government on all matters touching the Indian administration from which he can scarcely be excluded and the choice of colleagues with whom he is called upon to work. I recommended General Barrow in accordance with this conception of my duty and when I spoke of his rejection I meant rejection of the earnest request of the Viceroy's twice repeated for services of a particular colleague at a most exceptional juncture. I regret that I have failed to make my position clear to his Majesty's Government. I will now respectfully endeavour to explain it. My object in proposing the modifications which were accepted by his Majesty's Government was that the Government of India should possess a second Military adviser who should be a Member of Government with a charge befitting his position and responsibilities. Hence it followed that the Military Supply Department should be a substantial department of Government and that the Member should possess requisite authority and qualifications. In my telegram of 5th Aug. I enquired whether this view was accepted by his Majesty's Government, since their suggestion of the particular type of officer described in their telegram of 4th August seemed to be inconsistent with it to this vital question. I have not been favoured with any reply and the ambiguity which remains in the principal source of the difficulties with which we are still confronted and to which I alluded in the 3rd paragraph of my telegram. I can perhaps best indicate their nature by summarising the proposals which have now been placed before us by the Commander-in-Chief for carrying out the orders of the Secretary of State, These proposals have not yet been circulated to my colleagues or noted upon by me. But they will serve better than any other argument to explain what is the real source of the present difficulty why I asked for the support of his Majesty's Government and why I attach so much importance to the selection of a paticular officer as my colleague. The Commander-in-Chief's proposals are as follows—(1) all the stores whether mobilisation or peace to be transferred to the Commander-in-Chief. (2) The Director-General of Ordnance and 44 officers with all arsenals to be transferred to the Commander-in-Chief leaving the Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories and 25 officers under the Military Supply Department. The whole to be administered by the Director-General of Ordnance. (3) In the Supply and Transport Department, the Military Supply Member only to superintend contractors and registration with 55 officers. The Commander-in-Chief to control everything else with 208 officers. (4) The Army Remount Department to be transferred to the Commander-in-Chief, the Military Supply Member only to purchase horses with a borrowed officer. (5) The existing staff at Army Head-Quarters to be increased by a Chief of Staff, one Brigadier as Director, three Assistant Adjutant Generals and three Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals. (6) The Army Department to contain a branch of Finance Department under a new civilian Financial Secretary to the Government with two Assistan Secretaries. The Commender-in-Chief also to have a separate Military Financial adviser. The total strength of the finance section including accounts being 9 officers and 63 clerks. (7) The new Secretary to Government in the Army Department to have no functions beyond conducting correspondence with the Secretary of State and local Governments and signing papers. (8) The rules of business for the Army Department to convert the leading staff officers of the Commander-in-Chief into officers of the Government of India with power to convey orders of Government excepting orders sanctioning expenditure. (9) The total strength of the Army Department, exclusive of the finance section to be 63 officers and 268 clerks, (10) the Military Supply Department to consist of 13 officers and 16 clerks subordinate offices at head quarters, 13 officers 75 clerks. (11) the Military Supply Member not to criticise the opinions recorded by the Commander-in-Chief on military questions. It is estimated that under these conditions the Military Supply Members will not have two hours work a day.

"Whatever may be the merits of individual proposals in the above list their net result can only be to concentrate all the military power in the hands of Army Head-Quarters to lead to serious congestion of business and to reduce the Military Supply Department to impotence. Indeed, in such circumstances the creation of the Military Supply Member would involve an unpardonable waste of public money and it would be better to dispense with the Department altogether. The proposals, moreover, while professing to be based upon the Secretary of State's despatch are almost indistinguishable from the original scheme contained in the Commander-in-Chief's minute which was rejected by his Majesty's Government. Finally they appear to me to be wholly inconsistent with the conception of the functions of the Military Supply Member to which I have referred. I hope that this explanation will have made clear the necessity of appeal which I addressed to his Majesty's Government on the 5th August. If the Commander-in-Chief's point of view is to prevail it is useless for me to remain in India since I could not frame a scheme in accordance with it. If, on the other hand, I am desired to pursue the matter I must again ask for the assurance of continuous support from his Majesty's Government and more particularly I shall need the future cooperation of a colleague as Military Supply Member whom I know and can trust. I have asked for General Barrow not with the least idea of encroaching upon the constitutional prerogative of the Secretary of State, but because he is the only officer known to me who possesses the requisite qualifications. In his interview with me he cordially and unreservedly accepted my proposal for the submission of his name although he might well entertain misgivings as to the difficulties of the task. In reply to his Majesty's Government's assurance of their desire to work cordially with me and to meet my wishes I have now ventured to indicate the manner in which their support will be most helpful. Otherwise I feel that any further labour on my part must be fruitless and I would again earnestly plead for relief from a position which I could not conscientiously or usefully continue to fill."

(8). Telegram dated 11th August from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy :—"I have brought the views which you have fully stated in your telegram of the 10th instant before the Cabinet and I am glad that you accept unreservedly the constitutional position as defined by the Prime Minister. We are willing at all times to hear the views which the Viceroy may privately send, It is evident that should the Viceroy having made a recommendation to an appointment which it is the Secretary of State's duty to fill enforce it by preferring his resignation if the appointment be not made the authority vested constitutionally in the Secretary of State would pass to the Viceroy was entirely from a desire to meet your wishes that we requested you in my telegram of the 4th instant to consult the Commander-in-Chief as to what officer other then General Barrow might be most suitable for the post of Military Supply Member. As regards that officer the Cabinet as you are aware have decided not to appoint him. We desire to appoint as Military Supply Member an officer of the standing who not only has special experience fitting him for the work of the Department as now constitued, but who is not in the line of probable promotion to the highest posts of a purely military nature and who is, therefore, not looking to employment in the field in case of war. Any officer with long experience in India so appointed should be able to give valuable guidance if required to. But we held that the Mobilisation Committee which it was proposed to establish in paragraph 22 of my despatch of 31st May the province of which has been since clearly laid down as including all important changes in military organisation, the conditions of service or customs affecting native army to which it was proposed to summon any officer whose advice might be desirable will furnish the Viceroy with far more valuable advice on the Commander-in-Chief's proposals than could be furnished by any single individual. Moreover we hope that as in the case of the Prime Minister on the Defence Committee at home, the Viceroy on important questions may find himself able to preside over deliberations of such a Committee. You will understand that it is impossible for us to contemplate a return to the status quo ante by yourselves and Lord Kitchener to carrying out the spirit of despatch of 31st May to which we are prepared strictly to adhere. We apprehend no difficulty in arriving at a thoroughly workable conclusion. But in regard to difficulties in which we have been placed on this side, after most exhaustive consideration by the Secretary of State with all the authorities on the subject in this country a policy has been laid down as to which you publicly expressed strong views of dissent. We have on our part accepted your declaration of utmost desire to carry out our policy locally, and it is important that nothing should now be proposed which might appear to re-establish the old conditions. We agree with you that further controversy over the settlement is inadvisable and we earnestly hope that we may rely on you to meet our views in working out the necessary details."

(9). Telegram dated 12th Aug. from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State :—"I have received your telegram with much regret. With regard to the constitutional point his Majesty's Government know well that I only urged the appointment of a particular officer to assist me in carrying out their policy with the greatest chance of success. The main question, however, is one not a choice of an individual but of principles undergoing the future change in our administration. Upon this point I have repeatedly pressed for a clear intimation of views of his Majesty's Government, since without a common understanding here and in England the new system cannot be constructed, much less survive. I also asked for the definite support of his Majesty's Government in the effort to shape the new organisation in accordance with what I believed their views to be. In reply I have failed to recieve either the information or the assurance which I sought and I am reluctantly driven to the conclusion that the policy of his Majesty's Government differs fundamentally from what I thought had been agreed upon with the Government of India and is based on principles which I could not conscientiously carry into execution. In these circumstances my ability to act with advantage as head of the Indian Government has ceased to exist and I beg you again to place my resignation in the Prime Minister's hands in the interest of the new organisation which I am now powerless to introduce. It is desirable that I should be relieved of my duties with as little delay as possible, Prorogation of Parliament having prevented any statement from being made I request that the recent telegraphic corsespondence to be made public in order to explain the circumstances which have led to my resignation."

(10). Telegram dated 16th August from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy. The following telegram is from the Prime Minister to the Viceroy :—"Your telegram of 12th instant. We hoped that principles underlying the proposed change in the military administration had been made clear in despatch of 31st May as well as in other communications that no assurances were required to prove the desire of his Majesty's Government to give you all the support necessary to carry this change into effect and that in any case assurance had been explicitly given. But if after all that has passed, you still reiterate your request to be relieved of your office I know not how to coombat further what I take to be a fixed resolve and have, therefore, with the profound regret communicated your wishes to the King."

THE GOVERNOR AT NASIK.

VISIT TO THE SANITARIUM AT DEOLALI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, AUG 18.

From early morning rain fell so heavily that the visit to Trimbuk was abandoned. This was a great disappointment to the Trimbuk people. The Municipality had voted Rs. 400 for decorations and one resident had promised Rs. 3,000 for the school in honour of what would have been the first visit from a Governor.

Rain continued to fall all day, but got lighter during the afternoon and stopped about 5-30. His Excellency played a foursome, Mrs. Millard being his partner against Mr. Moore and Miss Heaton. Play was very level and at the close the score was all even.

NASIK, AUGUST 20.

H. E. the Governor left Nasik on Saturday morning, driving to Deolali, whence he returned to Poona.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by members of his staff, while sojourning at Nasik, paid a special visit to the Dr. Bahadurjee Sanitarium at Deolali on Saturday morning. The sanitarium, which was built by public subscription among the Parsees, is used for the benefit of Parsee consumptive patients. His Excellency was received with befitting ceremony by members of the managing committee, and was shown over the different wards. A large number of the Parsee ladies and gentlemen of Deolali attended on the occasion. At the time of leaving, His Excellency recorded in the visitors' book a favourable opinion of the working of the institution.

UNIFIED REVENUE AND POSTAGE STAMPS.

REFORM COMMENCES IN OCTOBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 19.

The following Notification is issued by the Commerce and Finance Department :—

It has been decided with the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State to introduce one-anna and half-anna unified stamps for postal and revenue purposes. Designs for these stamps are at present being prepared, but a considerable time will necessarily elapse before the new stamps will be available for sale to the public. The Government of India are, however, of opinion that the introduction of a reform, which they have reason to believe will prove acceptable to all classes of community, should not be delayed solely on this account, and they have therefore decided that with effect from the 1st of October one anna and half anna postage stamps at present in use may be utilised either for postal purposes or for the payment of stamp duty in all the cases in which one anna adhesive stamps are required under the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act 1899 (II of 1899). With effect from that date the sale of present receipt stamps to the public will cease, but these stamps may be used without limit as regards time in payment of all dues, for discharge of which receipt stamps can now be legally employed.

In order to permit of the introduction of this scheme it is necessary that the prohibition, which has existed for many years past against the defacement by the public of postage stamps affixed to letters and postal articles should be strictly enforced. The Government of India have given this question their careful consideration and they are satisfied that no serious inconveniences will be experienced owing to the enforcement of the order. Instructions will, therefore, be issued to the effect that from the 1st of October pen marked stamps, or stamps bearing on their faces dates or initials or writings of any kind will not be accepted by the Post Office in payment of postage.

THE BURTOLLA TRAGEDY.

POLICE FAIL TO FIND THE MUDERER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 20.

Some weeks ago two old native woman were murdered in Burtolla, Calcutta, and money to over the amount of Rs. 20,000 stolen.

A brilliant Calcutta detective promptly arrested an old offender, saying two other accomplices were still at large, but the police hoped to nail them in a few days. There was absolutely no evidence against the man under arrest, and as the alleged accomplices have not been found, the Chief Presidency Magistrate has ordered the release of the man in custody.

This is another cruel murder within a few weeks which the Calcutta police have failed to elucidate.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY LAW PROFESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 20.

At a meeting of the Calcutta University Senate, yesterday, Dr. Satis Chandra Banerji was appointed Tajore Law Professor for 1906, the subject of his lectures being "The law of specific relief in British India."

CONCESSIONS TO MUTINY VETERANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

A Government of India Resolution is published extending to all Indian followers of the army, who, under the rules in force at the time were eligible for, and who were actually awarded, the Mutiny medal, the concessions of the scheme promulgated last year, for granting or increasing the pensions of Mutiny veterans. It will be remembered that the original scheme was limited to relieving from indigence soldiers or volunteers (European, Eurasian, or Indian) who were in possession of the Mutiny medal and not less than 65 years of age.

HIGH RECORD IN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

AN ADVANCE OF 50 LAKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 19.

The earnings of the Indian railways for the first four months of the current official year, April to July, are close upon fifty lakhs of rupees ahead of those of the corresponding period of last year, itself a record one.

The lines principally responsible for this large increase are the Bengal-Nagpur, the Rajputana-Malwa, the Madras Railway (North-East line) and the Oudh and Rohilkhand. The East Indian and the Great Indian Midland are behind as compared with their earnings of last year.

THE POONA ACCIDENT.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 20.

The following bulletins were issued this morning :—"Mr. Muir Mackenzie had a restless night. Otherwise he is progressing satisfactorily. Mrs. Mackenzie was restless and delirious last night, but has taken nourishment satisfactorily. Her strength is well maintained and there is no fever."

This evening's bulletin says :—"Mrs. Mackenzie passeda quiet day and on the whole was satisfactory."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Peace Prospects and Prices.

SAFE GUARDING THE PUBLIC.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE COMPANY'S ACTS.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

When Berlin was buying blocks of Japanese bonds the other day the Stock Exchange jumped at the natural conclusion that Germany "knew something," and possibly about peace prospects. Thereupon markets improved all round. Now, with the day drawing very near upon which the momentous Conference will begin, Berlin's buying has considerably slackened, and prices are less firm except in one or two departments. The Stock Exchange views of the position differ a good deal. Some men maintain that everything will be settled in less than a week; others declare that all Russian diplomacy is against the coming to a prompt decision upon the various questions involved. But that the opinion of the majority tends towards the consummation of peace-hopes is seen in the steadiness of prices. Were it less generally supposed that the Conference will lead to peace, markets would hardly be so good as they now are. Continuance of the war means continuance of borrowing, and France has already given signs of uneasiness at the debt which her ally is piling up. Japan's loans enjoy much popularity here and in New York, but investors would not welcome the probability of the further issues to be made if war is prolonged. Peace is already reflected in prices, and if peace, by any unfortunate lack of agreement at the Conference, fails to be arranged, it will be a bitter blow to finance as well as to humanity at large.

Two or three markets are really busy. In others, the dealers hardly know how to drag out the weary day. The mere physical strain of standing for over five hours, with perhaps an hour's rest for lunch in the middle of the day is described as exceedingly trying, more particularly before it has become a habit. Seats are provided round the columns and walls of the Stock Exchange, but the younger generation regard it as bad form to sit down during business hours. When really busy being on one's feet is not noticed, but to have nothing to do literally, and for day after day, is a trial keenly accentuated by the discomfort of standing. The Kaffir Circus perhaps presents the worst plight of all; there are so many young dealers struggling to snatch a livelihood from connections that once had orders galore in Kaffirs, but now have next to none. Of course, the House expects to be slack during August, and this consideration, at all events, contains a grain of negative comfort.

During the past month there has been a varied spread of new issues for investors and speculators. Compared with June, the number of emissions has been doubled, and of the fifty-six no fewer than thirty-six are appeals to the public by existing companies; and the list generally gives evidence of a healthier financial tone than has been seen for some time past. Among the six public loans Japan figures prominently, with ten millions sterling, the proportion allotted to this country of our ally's latest war demands. The Indian Government has contributed a heavy rupee issue, and Natal has also been a borrower. Among home municipalities may be mentioned Bristol and Hull. Half-a-dozen commercial and miscellaneous undertakings were placed on the market during the month. Offers by existing companies have been world-wide in their scope, new stock coming from Cuba and Ceylon, from India and Egypt. In mining circles there has been a display of rather more life, eight companies in all making their bow to the public. The month's record as a whole is clearly indicative of a more hopeful and confident feeling in financial circles.

Depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank have taken full advantage of the facilities recently offered them for withdrawing sums up to a sovereign upon application. The new regulation has now been in force just a month, and the demands for the money are as incessant as they were when the Postmaster's offer had all the charm of novelty. Heads of the various departments concerned expected a rush in the first week, but are rather taken aback at its continuance. The immense staff at Kensington is working at unusual pressure, and the business during the present week, especially on the days immediately preceding Bank Holiday, is quite likely to establish a record in the number of withdrawals. Evidently the Post Office Savings Bank has discovered a very practical way of supplying a long-felt, if unexpressed, want, and the competition from outside that led to the granting of the new facilities has certainly done good. The Savings Bank itself will, no doubt, become more popular amongst the classes that it serves, although, at the outset, many amusing stories are told of the various demands made upon long-suffering officials at different post-offices, particularly those in the country.

Mr. Lyttleton's declaration that "his Majesty's Government are not prepared to take upon themselves the hopeless enterprise of safeguarding the public in its choice of investments," has a rather chilling effect after the Board of Trade's practical report on the Companies Act. The Secretary for the Colonies was, of course, replying to a specific question, but since the query referred to South African mining companies, it would not have been difficult to add a note of promise that something should be done to discourage, at any rate, the practice of issuing prospectusless companies. Considering the evil wrought and the amount of public money squandered by this too-long-permitted method, it is a matter for congratulation that the Board of Trade should be recognising its dangers, and although the entire safeguarding of the public in its choice of investments would certainly be a hopeless enterprise, legislation can occasionally help people to recognise some broad distinctions.

According to a Consular report just published, the Republic of Chili has shown remarkable industrial growth during the past twelve months. The expansion is largely attributable to the increase of the principal exports, such at nitrates, wool, and copper, which stimulated the trade of the whole country and led to an activity that seems likely to continue if only the after effects of the wave of prosperity can be successfully coped with. The year just closed will be long remembered as a company-promoting period. In November last a big upward movement started, and until Febuary there was a wild wave of speculation, unparalleled in the history of the country. Fresh companies, the report adds, were formed daily to develop grounds of which nobody knew anything, until shares in all direction stood at ridiculously high figures. Concerns with only a few dollars paid up were at 80 to 100 per cent. premium, and in many quarters a mad gamble ensued. The inevitable crash followed, precipitated largely by the banks becoming nervous and calling in their loans, and to-day there is a great dearth of money throughout the Chilian market. Although it is estimated that at least twelve months will be required for the exchange in Valparaiso to recover from the effects of the shake-up, trade of the country has not been affected so far to any appreciable extent.

To give some idea of the energy with which the rubber industry is being carried on, it may be mentioned that this year no less than four million seeds were sold and eagerly bought at a penny each, and the whole of these have now been planted, whilst probably this represents only about half of the total plantation that has gone forward during the past twelve months in Ceylon alone. It is reckoned that during the present year at least another 100,000 acres will be brought under rubber cultivation in Ceylon and probably a similar area in the Straits Settlement, which will give a total cultivated area in the two colonies of 320,000 acres, representing at 250 trees to the acre no fewer than eighty million rubber trees actually under cultivation. This far surpasses anything hitherto attempted in any other part of the world, for it must be remembered that even in the Congo the much-vaunted sixty million

rubber trees include not only those under cultivation but all the rubber vines and plants known to exist in a wild state, and the figure is at best merely an estimate. In three years, at the present rate and allowing for no further extension of the rubber cultivated area, Ceylon and the Straits Settlement will be in a position to supply with the finest rubber at present known in the world the entire demand for rubber of any kind.

The Australian dairymen are making great efforts to obtain a large share of the British butter trade. Last month a model factory was opened at Grasmere, in the western district of Victoria, which has cost nearly £6,000 and is said to be the finest butter factory in the Commonwealth. When the old factory was first opened in 1890 the daily quantity of milk received only amounted to sixty gallons, but the business has so grown that on some days, as much as 12,000 gallons are now received. There are about 200 suppliers of milk to the factory and they own about 5,000 cows. The yearly output is about 400 tons of butter and 150 tons of cheese. The Victorian Minister of Agriculture, who was present at the opening ceremony, pointed out that Victoria was only on the fringe of its possibilities with regard to production. England, he said, imported dairy produce to the value of sixty millions sterling every year, and at present Victoria only supplied 2 per cent. of this vast total. He said that by the reduction which had been lately secured in ocean freights Victorian farmers could now land butter in the saleroom in London, 12,000 miles away, for £5. 11s. 6d. per ton, including all transit charges. This was only £1. 6s. per ton more than it cost the Danes to send it only 750 miles. If co-operation can be made so successful 12,000 miles away from a market, it should not be impossible for English dairymen to make it a much greater success with a market at their very doors.

On June 2 the United States Statistical Bureau estimated the cotton acreage at 28,120,000 acres, and the condition for May 25 as 77.2 per cent. On July 3 the condition for June 25 was estimated as 77 per cent. As all the world knows, there has been a good deal of doubt thrown on all these figures, and on July 26 the estimate of acreage was reduced to 26,999,000 acres. The publication of a farther condition estimate has been awaited with a good deal of curiosity, and the general expectation in New York, according to our correspondent, pointed to about 75 or 76 per cent, though it is understood that in Liverpool a lower figure was expected. The estimate of 74·9 per cent now announced hardly throws much fresh light on the situation, and it seems improbable that it can give any further help to the bulls. Last year at this time, however, the condition was estimated at 91.6 per cent, and taking into account the reduction in acreage it seems that there is not much hope of a very large crop.

CALCUTTA PORT LOAN.

35 LAKHS OF DEBENTURES OFFERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners are inviting tenders for a debenture loan of 35 lakhs, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. payable half-yearly on 1st March and 1st September and repayable in 30 years.

LONG SERVICE OF VOLUNTEERS.

AWARD OF MEDALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

An Army Order is published announcing the grant of the long service Medal to a number of Volunteers. Those in the Bombay Presidency, who receive it are as follows :—

1st, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers:—Colonel Sergeant Williamson, Sergeant Glen, Lance Sergeant Jones, Corporal Marshall, Lance Corporals Catley, Gambo and Hardinge. Volunteers Aers, Ashdown, Baylis, DeSouza, DeSylva, Dowling, Gwilliams, Joseph Kay, P. Lafrenais, Little, Morris, Pimento, Reel, Rodrick, Shaller, M. Stanley, Sullivan, Valentine, B. E. Ward and Wellman.

2nd, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers, Corporal Cartwright, and Volunteer Patterson.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Colour Sergeant Boylette.

1st, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles Sergeant Ramsay, Corporal Oliviera.

2nd, Battalion Orderly Room Sergeant Manockjee Bezonjee, Lance Sergeants. Ford and Lasbury, Corporal Braganza and Radcliffe. Volunteers Daniel, Jacob, Storey and Todd.

THE KANGRA VALLEY DISTRESS.

RELIEF FUND TO BE CLOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has sent out a circular letter announcing that the Kangra Valley Earthquake Relief Fund will be closed on the 31st instant, and thanking all, who have given aid.

A fuller acknowledgment will be made when the collections are complete.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA vs. AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

The cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and Ahmednagar was finished to-day resulting in win for Poona by 76 runs. The scores were :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Lieut Airey, c Fry, b Green	108
Lieut Plumer, b Saraf	9
Mr Holman, c Comyn, b Saraf	8
Lieut O'Leary, l-b-w b Cleary	0
Mr Ainsworth, c Keogh, b Comyn	0
Lieut Hartley, c and b Saraf	0
Mr Bowers, c Dickson, b Comyn	11
Lieut Smith b Comyn	0
Capt Clarke, c Tate, b Christy	32
Lieut Finlayson, c Tate, b Comyn	45
Lieut Thewles, not out	2
Extras	8
Total	218

AHMEDNAGAR.

Mr Saraf, c and b Clarke	60
Mr Comyn, c Hartley, b Thewles	36
Mr Dickson, l-b-w, b Hartley	7
Capt Cleary, c Hartley, b Clarke	5
Mr Gover, b Clarke	8
Mr Tate, run out	2
Mr Green, c and b Hartley	8
Mr Christy, c Airey, b Clarke	0
Mr Leader, not out	1
Col Fry, b Clarke	0
Pte Keogh, absent	
Extras	15
Total	142

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength, besides having "Condy's Fluid."

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. B. B. AND C. I. RY. C. C.

(B B. AND C. I. RY. WON BY TWO WICKETS AND 49 RUNS.)

The Bombay Gymkhana sustained their third successive defeat this season at the hands of a local club on Saturday, the Young Hindus, the Islam Gymkhana, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway having now in turn lowered their colours. Their defeat at the hands of the Railway club, despite the fact that they were represented by the strongest eleven that they have been able to place in the field this season, was perhaps hardly surprising, for it is doubtful if any club team in Bombay is stronger in bowling this season than the B. B. and C. I. Railway eleven. To start with they have P Baloo, who, whatever some critics may say to the contrary, is most emphatically out and away the best bowler in Bombay. Few batsmen, no matter how good they may be, are capable of withstanding for any length of time the wily deliveries of Baloo when he gets a wicket that suits him, and this he had in a very pronounced degree on Saturday. Out of the galaxy of batting talent included in the Gymkhana team only one batsman was able to look at the crack Hindu bowler, and that was Mr. Cecil Burns for whom the match may be said to have been a great personal triumph. He only made a moderate score, but for all that greatly distinguished himself, and has rarely if ever been seen to greater advantage. Every other batsman on the side showed an utter inability to cope with the deliveries of Baloo and Kapadia, the promising young Parsee bowler, but not so Mr. Burns, who played with rare confidence and saved his side from a complete collapse. When he went in after the fall of the fifth wicket, it seemed morally certain that the whole side would be out for a very insignificant total indeed—probably some thirty odd runs—and this would undoubtedly have occurred, had it not been for his excellent display which was responsible for nearly half the total runs made from the bat by the side. Some idea as to how the rest of the team fared, when Mr. Burns' score and that of Mr. Kiddle, the only other man who reached double figures, are deducted, may be gathered from the fact that they only made 31 runs between them. In a way it was an even poorer exhibition than that against the Islam Gymkhana the previous Saturday. The wicket certainly favoured the bowlers, but hardly to the extent to justify such a complete break down in the batting.

Mr. Cheetham won the toss for the Gymkhana and taking first service of the wicket took Mr. Powell in with him to begin the innings. Both batsmen were out when the total was 6, and Mr. Nigel Jones, who went in first wicket was also dismissed with the total unchanged. Three wickets for 6 runs foreshadowed what was to come and in less than quarter of an hour two other batsmen, Messrs. Aston and Kiddle had followed, the total now being 22 for five wickets of which Mr. Kiddle had been responsible for 10 made off two balls. It was at this stage that Mr. Burns commenced his innings having Mr. Vines as partner first. The pair carried the total to 38 by very slow cricket when Mr. Vines left, Mr. Wodehouse, the next batsman, only remained in a few overs leaving when the total was 42, seven wickets then having fallen. At this critical juncture Mr. Lanyon, who reappeared in the eleven after a long absence, joined Mr. Burns and then commenced the only prolific partnership of the innings. Mr. Burns by this time was well set and his partner seeing this left most of the scoring to him, contenting himself with a single or a brace off an occasional loose ball. Hope revived amongst Gymkhana supporters and some, as the decades went up without further loss, looked forward to the 100 going up before the partnership was broken. This, however, was not to be, for with the total at 80 Mr. Lanyon who had batted with great patience for 9 fell a victim to a catch at cover off the irresistible Baloo. The partnership had realised 38 and needless to say was a most valuable one. Two runs later Mr. Burns' innings came to an end, Baloo again being the bowler. He had been batting altogether three quarters of an hour for his 32 and as far as it is possible to judge never gave the least semblance of a chance, all his strokes being clean and well timed. He received quite an ovation on his return to the tent and never was one better deserved for his was the one redeeming feature of the innings. Messrs. Sanderson and Douglas, the last batsmen, did not remain long, the former having a hit at one of Baloo's seductive deliveries and placing it in the hands of long-on, the innings, which at one time had threatened to fizzle out for a very small total, closing for 85. Baloo's bowling was a splendid example of what a good bowler can do on the Gymkhana wicket when it favours the bowlers. Of the first half dozen overs he sent down, four were maidens and the batsmen seemed powerless to score off him except by lucky snicks and leg glances, and at one period of the innings he had three wickets to his credit for 8 runs. In all he obtained six wickets for 24 runs, a performance which will bear comparison with some of his greatest achievements with the ball. Kapadia, the Parsee colt, also bowled extremely well, especially in the early part of the innings when he was able to claim four wickets for 16 runs. He went off a bit after that and was relieved by Date, this being the only bowling change made during the innings.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway commenced their innings with Messrs. Banda and Divekar and the Hindu batsmen laid the foundation of victory for their side by putting on 51 runs for the first wicket. A separation was effected by Powell who caught Divekar off his own bowling when that batsman's score was 20. Banda, who seemed on the high road to repeating his century performance against the Poona Gymkhana, was next joined by Mr. Smith, but the last-named after shaping indifferently for a few overs, was somewhat unlucky in being out leg-before to a ball from Cheetham which appeared to hit him high up on the thigh. Banda was then joined by Mr. Baloo and before another wicket fell the Gymkhana total had been passed. Banda, who had played somewhat slower cricket than is his wont, but who had withal shown good form then left bowled by Kiddle for 41, in the compilation of which no mistakes could be detected. The total then stood at 89. Baloo was out immediately after without any increase to the total and Messrs Medley and Shipp getting together brought the total to 108 at which point the latter left. Mr. Shete succeeded to the vacancy and at 115 Cheetham who was bowling fast accounted for Medley, Mr. Addis succeeded and was unlucky in getting the umpire's decision against him from a doubtful appeal for a catch at the wicket. Messrs. Date and Polishwalla played out time, the total at the drawing of stumps being 134 for eight wickets which left the visitors victors by two wickets and 49 runs. Mr. Powell did not come off with the ball for the Gymkhana this time and it was left to Messrs. Cheetham and Kiddle to bear the brunt of the attack. The first-named instead of bowling at his usual pace bowled medium fast and captured four wickets for 37 runs. Mr. Kiddle was also fairly successful taking three wickets for 45 runs. Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H Cheetham, (Cap) c Shete, b Kapadia	4
Mr S N Powell, b Baloo	2
Mr M Nigel Jones, c and b Kapadia	0
Mr D Vines, b Baloo	5
Mr A Aston, c Addis, b Kapadia	4
Mr J Kiddie, b Kapadia	10
Mr C L Burns, c Shete, b Baloo	32
Mr E Wodehouse, c Shete, b Baloo	3
Mr L Lanyon, c Medley, b Baloo	9
Mr P Sanderson, c Shipp, b Baloo	2
Mr W Douglas, not out	3
Byes 9, leg byes 2	11
Total	85

B. B. AND C. I. RY. C. C.

Mr S Divekar, c and b Powell	20
Mr G Banda, b Kiddle	41
Mr A Smith, l-b-w Cheetham	5
Mr P Baloo, c Wodehouse, b Cheetham	13
Mr N Medley, b Cheetham	8
Mr W Shipp, b Cheetham	13
Mr K Date, not out	13
Mr W Shete, c and b Kiddle	3
Mr F Addis, (Capt) c Sanderson, b Kiddle	0
Mr N Polishwalla, not out	2
Mr J Kapadia, did not bat	0
Byes 7, leg byes 1, wides 2	10
Total (for 8 wickets)	134

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. Y. M. C. A.

The match between Bombay Gymkhana Reserves vs. the Y. M. C. A. ended in a draw. The Y. M. C. A. had seven wickets in hand, when stumps were drawn with only 24 runs to make. The scores were :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt A D Murray, b Atkinson	1	not out	43
Mr A A Vlasto, b Essai	2	b Nash	6
Mr W Reid, c Coulson, b Atkinson	11	c Rose, b Nash	3
Mr H MacNaughten, b Essai	2	not out	6
Mr H Robertson, c Nash, b Robottom	7	b Essai	9
Mr P R Cadell, l-b-w b Atkinson	15		
Capt J H Macdonald, b Atkinson	0		
Mr A de Burgh, c Atkinson, b Hildreth	10	Did not bat	
Mr S J Gillum, run out	1		
Mr E Comber, not out	2		
Mr M N Hogg, b Hildreth	0		
Extras	6	Extras	7
Total	57	Total for 3 wickets	74

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr H Robottom, b Reid	2	b Hogg	18
Mr R Atkinson, c Gillum b Reid	1	c Macdonald, b Hogg	0
Mr A Gawthorne, c Murray b Reid	4	c Cadell b Reid	1
Mr K Essai, b Hogg	5	b Vlasto	5
Mr A K Nash, run out	6	not out	6
Mr V Hildreth c Vlasto, b Reid	30	not out	12
Mr L Rose, c Cadell b Reid	3		
Mr W Jones, c Macdonald b Robertson	6	Did not bat.	
Mr H Coulson, not out	2		
Mr E Gawthorne, b Reid	0		
Mr W Crisp, c and b Reid	1		
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total	62	Total for 4 wickets	45

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

TWO FAST GAMES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 18.

The two ties of the semi final of the above tournament were played off this morning. The first match was between the 13th Hussars and R. E ; the latter won. The second game was between the 10th Hussars and the 33rd Cavalry in which the Hussars had their own way and won easily. The following is a short account of each game :—

13TH HUSSARS vs. ROYAL ENGINEER.

Capt. Twist	Colonel Russell
" Hodgkinson	Major Leslie
Mr Dangar	Capt. Bremner
" Vinge	Mr Tillard

Umpires.—Major Wogan-Browne and Capt. Guest.

First Chukker.—Play was fast and very interesting, both teams playing up well ; and it was difficult to choose between them. The game was splendidly balanced for the first five minutes till the Hussars got on to the ball and carried it well to the left of R. E. goal, but in spite of their best efforts, nothing turned up.

Second Chukker.—From the throw in, the Engineers made a most determined attack, and running the ball from hind field throw, the Hussars and Bremner for the Engineers lifted it clean into goal with a smart and well-directed drive. The Engineers steamed up and played a ripping game worrying the Hussars at every point and decidedly had the advantage till the Hussars forced the ball to the Engineers' posts and, with a penalty hit due to the foul, Hodgkinson, hitting straight from the right, drove it right into goal, and soon after, a sub.

Third Chukker.—A minute after the start one of the Engineers had some trouble, but he was quickly up again. The Engineers ran up the ball to the Hussars' end, and Bremner continuing a well-studied attack, speedily scored their second goal. But the Hussars soon after found an opening and forcing the opposite end Twist returned the compliment by rushing the flags and equalising in dashing style. It was an exceedingly fast chukker, both teams galloping as hard as they could throughout the game.

Fourth Chukker.—From the start the Engineers forced the pace and got the ball into dangerous proximity of the Hussars' goal and were within an ace of scoring, when Vinge saved by dodging the ball out and sending it along to Hodgkinson, who ran it up the opposite end where a subsidiary was scored. A few seconds later, the Hussars got their chance and Twist passing to Dangar, the latter scored by dribbling the ball into goal. The Engineers were, however, not to be out-done, and getting on to the ball ran it up to the Hussars' posts and equalised. The play was then in favour of the Engineers who ran up the ball again to the Hussars' end and shortly after scored their second goal. The Hussars now put on a spurt, and Dangar lifting the ball towards the Engineers' posts, very nearly scored, but Tillard saved smartly.

Fifth Chukker.—The Hussars opened the attack and worked up the ball to the Engineers' flags, where unfortunately it was shot ride. The situation was now characterised by some very fast up-and-down play till the Hussars kept the ball jobbing in close proximity to the Engineers' end. But it was not there long. Leslie finding a hole out of the scrimmage made a clean sweep down the field where Bremner took it up and drove it through the flags.

Sixth Chukker.—A minute or less from commencement of operations, the Hussars got well to the ball and rushed the Engineers territory, when it was speedily shot past the post and a subsidiary stood to their credit. The game ended amid loud cheering with

R. E.	5 Goals
Hussars	3 Goals, 3 Subs

10TH HUSSARS vs. 33RD CAVALRY.

Capt Kearsy	Capt Alexander
Major Vaughan	Mr. Kensworthy
Mr. Palmer	Mr. Anderson
Mr. Bond	Mr. Ferris

Umpires.—Major Crawley and Capt Guest.

First Chukker.—From the start the Hussars forced the pace and got the ball up to the Cavalry end, from where it was speedily drawn away and centred, but the next instant the Cavalry collared it and ran it well up to the Hussars' flag where Ferris just missed his chance. Then the Hussars worked it out of danger and running it up the field it was passed up to the front and carried past the flags when a sub. was scored. A few seconds later, the Hussars found an opening and Palmer shooting straight from the left credited the Hussars with their first goal just as time was up.

Second Chukker.—Hitting off from behind the Cavalry post, a much interesting scrimmage occurred a few yards from the Cavalrys' goal when every player attempted to get a hit till the Cavalry dodged the ball out of danger but not for long. The Hussars soon got on to it and working it back, Bond seized his opportunity and drove it through the posts. At this critical junction the Cavalry were playing one man short, Anderson having gone away to change his mount. On changing sides the Hussars clearly had the best of the game. They worried the Cavalry in the latter's territory in attempting to get the ball through the sticks, it went wide. The Hussars continued to attack and at time ran up another goal, Palmer having done the trick.

Third Chukker.—Starting from mid-field the Hussars at once rushed the Cavalry end where danger was averted by Anderson sneaking the ball away and carrying it forward. But the Hussars quickly got on to it and driving it back broke through the Cavalry defence and Bond managed to drive it through the posts. A minute later the Hussars were on to it, and working it from mid-field drove it to a few yards from the Cavalry posts where Vaughan shot it in. The Cavalry now rallied and playing with admirable dash, made a clean run up to the Hussars' end where Kensworthy ran it through.

Fourth Chukker.—The Hussars at once went to the attack which the Cavalry were unable to repulse before a couple of subs were scored by their opponents in quick succession. There was slashing up-and-down play after this, till the Hussars worked up to the Cavalry end and kept the play there for some time. Kearsy, then discovered a clear opening and dribbled into Goal. After this the Cavalry played up better than ever, just before the bugle sounded, Anderson got his opportunity and drove the ball clear into goal.

Fifth Chukker.—Kensworthy for the Cavalry lifted the ball from the centre and passed it to Alexander who forced it on to the Hussars' territory, whence it was at once worked out and run up to the Cavalry where it seriously threatened the goal twice. Only two subs however in rapid succession resulted for the Hussars. Then the Hussars went on to the ball again and forcing it up to the Cavalry flag, Bond landed it smartly into goal. The Cavalry were manifestly outpassed now, but they held out well and occasionally worried their opponents till Anderson got his stick in and put the ball past the Hussars' flags. A sub was the result but the Hussars retaliated by scoring a sub at time.

Sixth Chukker.—The Hussars at once scored a very easy goal almost devoid of opposition and within the next few seconds the ball was again to the Cavalry posts and a second goal was shot in before the bugle sounded. The result was a victory for the Hussars as follows :—

10th Hussars	3 Goals, 7 Subs
33rd Cavalry	2 Goals, 1 Sub.

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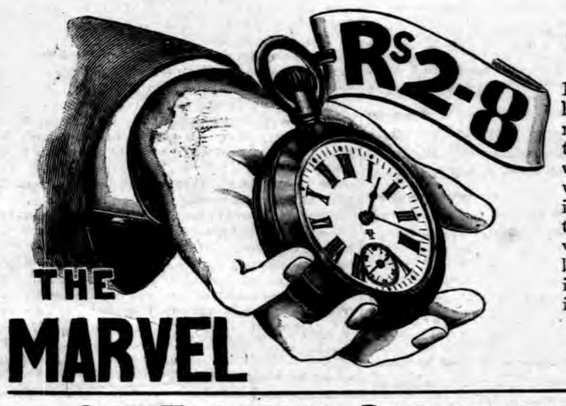

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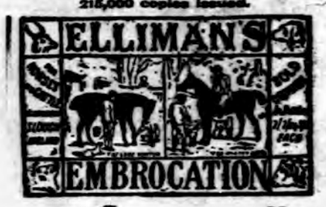

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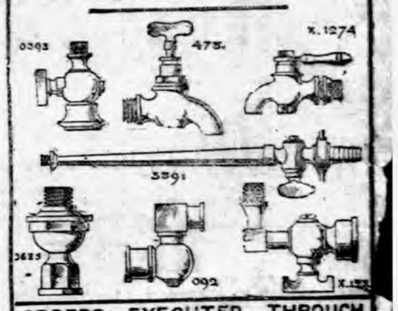

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THE ROYAL VISIT.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF MAHOMEDANS.

YESTERDAY afternoon at the well-known assembly room of Mahomedans called Moozeferabad, in Grant Road, a preliminary meeting of Mahomedans was called with the object of adopting measures for holding a general public meeting to give expression to their feelings in connection with the approaching visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The meeting was called at four o'clock in the afternoon but as only a few gentlemen were present at that hour it was considered advisable to wait half an hour later, and then to postpone the meeting after passing a formal resolution. Accordingly at half past four o'clock, Mr. Mahomed Hussain Hakim Judge of the Small Causes Court, was called to the chair.

Moulvi Raffiudin Ahmed, some time ago, Urdu tutor to the late Queen Empress, moved that Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy be appointed provisional Secretaries for the purpose of making arrangements to call a meeting of the leading members of the different sections of the Mahomedan community on Saturday next.

Khan Bahadur Abdur Razzak Curtas seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Chairman said he had received letters from Nawabada Nasrullakhan and Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji expressing their regret at their inability to attend the meeting.

The meeting was then dissolved.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla and some other gentlemen then entered the meeting room.

Mr. Ibrahim suggested that the proceedings be re-opened.

Moulvi Raffiudin Ahmed said the meeting had already been dissolved, and it would be unconstitutional to re-open the proceedings.

Mr. Ibrahim saw no objection to that being done, if the gentlemen present were agreeable to adopting that course. He pointed out that there were at that time about fifty gentlemen present, and the number was sufficient to proceed with the business which they originally intended to transact.

Moulvi Raffiudin was opposed to the course suggested by Mr. Ibrahim. He did not see any reason why they should adopt such an unconstitutional and extraordinary procedure simply for the sake of Mr. Ibrahim, who had been fully three-quarters of an hour behind the time appointed for the meeting.

Mr. Ibrahim said it was not a question of his or any other gentleman's convenience. The reporters were present at the meeting and if they were to mention the reason why the meeting had been postponed, it would appear as if there was no enthusiasm among the Mahomedans with regard to the approaching Royal visit.

Moulvi Raffiudin asked for the chairman's ruling as to whether it would be constitutional to re-open the proceeding, after it had been declared by the Chairman that the meeting had been dissolved.

The Chairman ruled that the proceedings could not be re-opened.

The meeting then broke up.

NOBODY TO RECEIVE DELIVERY ORDER.

JUDGMENT OF APPEAL COURT.

At the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, have disposed of the appeal filed by Champsi Parbat and others, appellants and plaintiffs, from a decision of Mr. Justice Tyebji delivered in a suit in which Messrs. Gill and Company were defendants, and appeared in the present appeal as respondents. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,173, which was claimed from the defendants with interest and costs. It was based on a contract dated 4th November 1903, by which the defendants agreed to sell to the plaintiffs 100 bales of Bhownagar fully good cotton, deliverable between 1st March and 25th April 1904, at the rate of Rs. 222 per candy. Mr. Justice Tyebji held that the defendants were ready and willing to deliver the cotton by means of delivery-order; but the plaintiffs were not ready and willing and were not ready to perform their part of the contract, by failing to suspend the cotton, and by paying for it by them. They with their masters to Damaun, Khangar Topan did take the delivery-order to the plaintiffs' pedhi on 25th April, and he came back because there was no one to receive the delivery-order. It was alleged that the plaintiffs had Rs. 35,000 in the hands of their agent, Devji Raisi, for taking delivery of the cotton. But the Court was not satisfied that this sum was left in Devji's hands. There was not a scrap of paper to show Devji had such money. No doubt the cash-book showed as a balance this good deal of money; but there was nothing to show that this was left in Bombay, and not taken away to Damaun. Plaintiffs had failed in their suit, which was dismissed with costs.

The Chief Justice in delivering judgment, said that it was admitted that to close the contract as provided by Rule 12 was to pay differences and nothing else; so that the contract between the parties was, under the circumstances, specified in that rule to pay differences; that was a contract by way of wager and void; none the less so, because it was agreed that under other circumstances the contract was to be that to which no exception could be taken. So far, therefore, as the plaintiffs rested their claim on Rule 12, it failed. A delivery-order for the cotton on the "Jatha" in Bombay, appropriated to the contract, was taken on the forenoon of the 25th April, to the plaintiffs' place of business for tender as provided by Rule 11; but there was no one to receive it. If was argued for the plaintiffs that the cotton so appropriated was not Bhownagar fully good. Now, one of the purposes of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association Rules was obviously to avoid costly litigation as to the quality of cotton sold, and to make such provision which would not render it necessary or possible to incur the expense or cause the delay, occasioned by a lengthy examination of witnesses in a Court of Law. This had, in the opinion of the Appeal Court, been secured in a manner, which had contravened no provision of the law. The rules were in no way in restraint of the legal proceedings; but they were so framed that legal proceedings do not become necessary. They provided in effect that so far as quality was concered cotton should be taken by the buyer; unless on arbitration, as thereby defined, there was an award as to quality, entitling the buyer to reject. Here, there had been no such arbitration or award; therefore, the plaintiffs could not object to the quality of the cotton appropriated to the contract. Mr. Justice Tyebjee's decree was confirmed with costs.

A TRUSTEE CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, at the High Court, have disposed of the appeal preferred from the judgment of Mr. Justice Tyebji, delivered on 12th November last, in the suit of Musabhai Mahomed Sajan and another, against Yakubbhai Mahomed Sajan and others, which had been filed for the purpose of obtaining a declaration that the trust-deed created by the late Khoja Mahomedbhai Sajan, on 9th October 1876, was valid; and that Yakubbhai who had managed the trust estates, was liable to account for the incomes and receipts. The Judge of the Lower Court had decided that out of the trust-estate the settler's son, Musabhai, and his wife Kajbai were entitled to three-eighths; another son, Yakubbhai, and his wife Phulbai, also to three-eighths; and the third son Gulamali, who had become insolvent in the year 1900, and whose estate has since been vested in Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Official Assignee, to the remaining two-eighths, of the rents and profits. The trustees appointed under the deed being dead, and the management of the estate having been carried on by Yakubbhai, he was held to be acting as trustee since the death of his father Mahomedbhai, and he was also held liable to render accounts of the receipts and profits to his other brothers. Mr. Macleod was appointed trustee of the estate without security; and the matter was referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts, who should report to the Court the name of a fit and proper person to be appointed as trustee, Yakubbhai was ordered to pay all costs personally. The learned Judges of the Appeal Court confirmed the decree passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji, and dismissed the appeal.

THE marriage between Captain W.H. Somerville-McAlister, King's Own Scottish Borderers, and Miss Enid Hackett Wilkins, daughter of Colonel Hackett Wilkins, I.M.S. P. M. O., Burma Division, will take place on Wednesday, the 4th October, at Maymyo, Upper Burma.

Two German prospectors report at Shanghai that they recently camped for some time near the old bed of the Yellow River and found diamond-bearing ground which in their opinion is rich. They have some specimen stones with them, which though small, are of very good colour.

CLOSING AN ESTATE.

COUNTER CLAIMS BY TWO WIDOWS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court on Saturday, heard a suit brought by Amirbi, widow, against Sakinabi, widow, in which the plaintiff prayed the Court to declare that the defendant was not the owner of the two properties in dispute, that she had no right or title in them; that the plaintiff was the owner of those properties; that the defendant be ordered to hand over the title deeds thereof to the plaintiff etc. Mr. Bahadurjee and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Perozshah, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that she is the widow of one Ameerkhan Baratkhan, who died on the 6th March 1904, leaving her his sole heir and representative. He had acquired by purchase a piece of land at De Lisle Road with about fifteen huts and sheds standing thereon, and two pieces of vacant land at Lower Mahim; and the plaintiff claimed to be entitled to the two properties as his sole heir. Sometime previous to his death, Ameerkhan introduced the defendant as a servant in the family; and subsequently she lived in the house as his mistress. Plaintiff allowed her to continue to reside in the house for some time after Ameerkhan's death. The title deeds of the properties, mentioned above, were in Ameerkhan's custody during his life time, and after his death they were kept by plaintiff in a box belonging to herself. When on the 21st May she opened her box to take the title deeds to her attorneys she found the same were missing. On enquiring she discovered that the title deeds were in the possession of the defendant, who had surreptitiously obtained possession of the key of the plaintiff's box and had clandestinely removed the title deeds. She refused to deliver them up to plaintiff and falsely alleged that the properties were acquired by Ameerkhan as her agent, and that she was really their owner. Plaintiff instituted criminal proceedings against the defendant but in view of the claim set up by the defendant she was advised to abandon the same. Defendant had falsely charged plaintiff with misappropriating her monies and ornaments. Plaintiff contended that in the events that had happened she was the rightful owner of the properties and as such was entitled to the possession of the title deeds relating thereto.

The defendant denied the material allegations of the plaintiff but admitted that lived with the plaintiff's husband as his mistress. The properties, the subject-matter of this suit were bought by defendant's late husband Sayed Hason Ali and one Ishwardas Tribhowandas and the former was in possession of them till his death in March 1899. In January 1894 Sayed Hason Ali conveyed the properties to Ishwardas, for an alleged debt. No debt was really due, and Ishwardas was only a nominee and "benamidar" of the properties for the Sayed. The defendant after her husband's death requested Ishwardas to convey the properties to her and he was willing to do so; but for the sake of convenience, and with the defendant's consent, they were conveyed to the name of Ameerkhan, the plaintiff's husband who was to be a "benamidar" for the defendant in respect of those properties. Defendant had always been in possession of the title deeds as representative of the Sayed; and she said this suit ought to be dismissed with costs. The plaintiff was well aware of the real facts, and had taken advantage of the fact of the conveyance being in her husband's name to bring this suit in order to revenge herself on the defendant for having been her husband's mistress.

The hearing of details of the case was proceeded with.

HONOUR TO A RETIRING JUDGE.

A CORRESPONDENT at Secunderbad writes:—In order to testify their appreciation of Mr. Manekshah Ruttonjee Dastur as a Civil and Criminal Judge, a public meeting of the leading inhabitants of Secunderabad, Residency Bazaars, and Bolaram was held in the People's Hall, Secunderabad, on the 13th inst, when Mr. Salt Ramgopal was called to the chair. On the motion of Mr. K. H. Judge, solicitor Bombay High Court, seconded by Mr. Dandigal Krishtna Soucar. It was resolved "that this meeting of the inhabitants of Secunderabad Residency Bazaar and Bolarum is unanimously of opinion that in the interest of the administration of justice the service of Mr. M. R. Dastur, who has filled the office of the District Judge with great credit and ability, should be retained." On the motion of Mr. G. Krishnama Chari seconded by Mr. S. R. Master barrister-at law, a committee was appointed to draft a memorial and address to the Local Government.—Mr. Dastur, who has been appointed to a higher place in Akola, was to leave Secunderabad at the end of the week. He belongs to the family of the high priests of the Deccan, and is a near relation of Mr. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. He is held in great esteem owing to his strict and impartial administration of justice. He is very popular among all classes of the public. In 1895 he was appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar and was posted to Amraoti. He was next appointed as Extra Assistant Commissioner, third class, and was sent to Secunderabad as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate and Civil Judge in October 1897. In addition to his own duties, he had charge of the current duties of Superintendent of Residency Bazaars, Hyderabad, from May to November 1900. In 1902 he held charge of the current duties of Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad in which he earned the good will of all who came in contact with him. Festive parties have been given in his honour. On Sunday, he was entertained at an evening party. On Monday an entertainment and reception were given in his honour at the Deccan Club, where more than 300 people assembled. On Tuesday a grand dinner party was to the worthy Judge.

FRIENDLY WITH A HUSBAND'S ENEMIES.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A WIFE ALIVE.

At the High Court on Friday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty disposed of a reference made by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, on 5th July. The Judge submitted under Section 307 of the Criminal Code of Procedure the proceedings of his Court in the case of Sawaila Sakaram Sindhe, in which he had disagreed with the unanimous verdict of the jury which declared Sindhe not guilty of the charge of committing mischief by fire. Accused was on bad terms with his wife Pili, because she was on good terms with her maternal uncle at Loyad and with another, with both of whom accused was on bitterly hostile terms. Accused believed that the plots and machinations of these two persons had procured his dismissal from a printing press in Bombay, where he had been employed. He was keen on the point that Pili should look upon these two persons in the same inimical spirit as he did. But she was of a different opinion and continued to be on friendly terms with his two alleged foes. Frequent quarrels resulted from this difference of opinion and there were repeated separations. A final attempt at reunion appeared to have been made while Pili's mother was lying ill at Loyad, and to whom Pili had gone on a visit. It failed. The house Pili had been putting up in was seen to be on fire at ten o'clock in the night by Pili's cousin, Kondi Tukaram. Accused was seen near it and Kondi shouted to him for help; but without making any reply to the call, accused ran away. Assistance arrived, and Pili was saved with some difficulty; but the house and another adjoining it, and a buffalo in a shed were burnt down. Just before this incident, the accused had preferred a complaint against Pili that she had tried to injure him by mixing powdered glass in his bread. The High Court held on the evidence recorded in the Lower Court that the accused had caused the mischief by fire, and his object was to burn his wife Pili alive. Their Lordships sentenced the accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

MAJOR BAKER-CARR, Rifle Brigade, is mentioned as likely to succeed Colonel Strachey as Controller of the Viceroy's Household.

COLONEL H. HAWKINS, R. A., who proceeded Home last year, has been appointed to command the Horse and Field Artillery at Dublin.

THE sittings of the Bengal Rent Committee commenced on Tuesday, at the Board of Revenue, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Hare.

THE examination leave rules of the Indian Medical Service have been revised, and greater facilities will be afforded in future for the study of special subjects in Europe.

IT is officially reported that the negotiations, which were previously stated to have been proceeding, for the construction, on the 2ft. 6in. gauge, of the Kangra Valley Railway, 87 miles have been terminated owing to the inability of the promoter to form a Company.

THE INDIAN COTTON CROP.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the first general memorandum, on the Indian cotton crop of the season 1905-06, issued by the Government of India, Commercial Intelligence Department:—

This Memorandum is now for the first time issued under the new rules. Certain Provinces possess no record of the required retrospective figures of area so that tabular comparison with past years has not yet become possible.

The memorandum relates mainly to the early crop; and in order that the relative importance of the areas discussed may be apparent, it is well to state that the total area under cotton in British India has in the five years ending 1903-04 averaged 10,471,350 acres.

Provinces, together representing 61, report 7 per cent, of the total cotton crop of British India, in respect of their early crop sowings, an increase from 4,272,800 acres to 4,346,500 acres or an average increase of about 1·34 per cent.

Other provinces, representing in all some 12·2 per cent of the total crop in question, report an aggregate contraction of about 137,600 acres or 9·3 per cent.

The net result in respect of these provinces is an increase of about 436,000 acres; and to this may be added the estimated increase of 182,000 acres in Hyderabad.

Other provinces, while reporting expansions or contractions of area, give no figures on which comparison can be based; but viewing the generally favourable character of the season in the more important tracts, an early crop considerably exceeding that of last year may be looked for. Except on irrigated areas however, the future of the crop depends entirely on the course of the monsoon, which is causing some uneasiness, more particularly in Northern India.

Returns have not been received from Central India (which in the last five years had an average total cotton area of 655,700 acres) or from Mysore (with an average total of 63,500 acres), or from 6 of the 20 States in Rajputana; but, leaving these territories out of account, there seems a probability that the early crop in India will cover some 11,546,000 acres.

The figures in brackets, following the name of each Province, indicate what percentage of the entire cotton crop of British India is ordinarily grown in that Province.

In Madras (14 per cent.) the raiyatwari villages up to the end of July showed total early sowings of 95,000 acres—an increase of 9,400 as compared with the corresponding date of last year, and almost 20,000 or 44 per cent. above the average of the last five years. Other villages report a total of about 12,800 acres, but the returns are incomplete. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair.

The Bombay Report relates only to the early crop of the Deccan (12·4 per cent) which, up to 1st August, showed 1,470,000 acres sown, representing an increase of 33 per cent. over last year's corresponding estimate and 70 per cent over the average. The increase appears mainly in Khandeish, which carries 91 per cent. of the Deccan crop; and it is due to favourable sowing rains. The crop so far is flourishing.

In the Central Provinces (9·8 per cent), owing to lateness of rains, the sowings were retarded by about two weeks and the areas cannot yet be reported. The season, though late, is favourable; and except where good crops cannot be further displaced by cotton, a continued expansion of the latter may be expected. That expansion is expected to amount to some 8 per cent and to bring the total acreage to the record figure of 1,020,000 as compared with 1,492,000 of last year.

Berar (24·5 per cent) which is one of the most important cotton regions is expected to show the same area (3,070,000 acres) as last year.

Panjab (10·8 per cent.) reports an early crop area of about 1,605,000 a compared with 1,580,000 finally returned last year. This represents an increase of 1·6 per cent.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (10·1 per cent.) Statistics of area sown are not yet available, but the acreage is estimated at about the normal or 10 per cent below last year's figure for the same date. Early sowings on irrigated land appeared larger than usual; but latter sowings were restricted by drought and though the crop had done well up to the end of July the weather is now reported unfavourable.

North-West Frontier Province (0·3 per cent.) reports an acreage of 37,000. The sowings reported at the same date last year amounted to 41,540, afterwards corrected to 49,400. The decrease is due to [illegible] rains.

Cotton in 1904-05, was 5,000; but no separate return of early crop was given so that there is no standard of comparison for the 13,000 acres now reported.

Bengal (1·2 per cent.). The early crop area now reported is 57,000 acres giving an increase of 14 per cent on the 50,000 of last year; and the season has so far been favourable. It is estimated that some 17,000 acres of late crop have already been sown; but this must not be compared with last year's final area of such crop, which reached 38,000 acres.

The small cotton acreage of Assam (0·3 per cent.) has declined to 30,300 from the 31,000 acres of the corresponding estimate of last year. This is a decline of only 2 1-4 per cent; and so far bids fair to be made good by full yield.

The area sown in Burma (1·5 per cent), which at end of July 1904, was 194,000 acres has this year contracted by 1·6 per cent, to 191,000 in consequence of ill defined rainfall. The condition of the crop is generally good but more rain is wanted.

Early crop sowings in the dominions of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad are this year included for the first time. They show an area of 1,143,000 acres as against 1,047,000 at the same date last year, the increase being one of 9 per cent. But the returns in both years were incomplete, and the total kharif cotton area of last year exceeded 2,000,000 acres, which is expected to reach 2,184,000 acres year if the rains, which in some parts are much wanted, should prove favourable.

BENGAL COTTON.

Explanatory.—The Government of India has recently ordered that the Director General of Commercial Intelligence should issue four forecasts of cotton at uniform intervals of two months, viz., on (1) 15th August (2) 15th October, (3) 15th December, and (4) 15th February. As provincial forecasts are to be submitted to the Director-General shortly before these dates this forecast is issued as the 1st August forecast by this Department.

The August forecast under orders of the Government of India should deal only with the early cotton crop but in some districts of the Province especially in the Patna Division, the late crop is also sown before August. This forecast therefore while dealing with the early crop, generally also shows the progress made in the sowings of the late crop in these districts.

Character of the season.—In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the most important area under early cotton in the Province, the season has been very favourable. Want of timely rain, however, has reduced the area under the early crop in Manbhum.

As for the late crop the most important district is Saran. Here as well as in other districts of the Patna Division, sowings have been delayed by want of timely rain and are still in progress.

Area sown.—The appended table summarising the district reports shows that the five and ten years' averages of early cotton in the Province are 71,080 and 83,400 acres respectively. The area sown this year is 57,040 acres against 50,050 acres of last year.

As for the late cotton the five and ten years' averages of the Province are respectively 48,900 and 67,200 acres. The area sown up to now is 17,700 acres against 38,100 for the whole sowings of last year.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

Preliminary memorandum up to August 5:—

Gujarat.—Area 102,000 acres; 180 per cent., over average of corresponding forecasts. Rabi crop not yet sown. Kharif sowings unfinished owing to late commencement of monsoon. Excessive rain damaged sown crop necessitating re-sowing in places. Elsewhere condition good.

Deccan.—Area 15,000 acres; 38 per cent. over average. Rains late but favourable for extended sowings in north where crop good. Elsewhere rain wanted for withering crop.

Karnatak.—Area 2,000 acres; 43 per cent. short of average. Rain for sowing deficient and crop suffering in places from want of rain.

Konkan.—Area 15,000 acres; 24 per cent. in defect of average. Sowings unfinished. Rain deficient in south Crop fair.

Sind.—Area 83,000 acres; 11 per cent. below average. Sowings still continue. Water-supply plentiful. Crop fairly good.

Note.—In an average of the five years ending 1903-04, the area under sesamum in the British districts of the Presidency including Sind to which this forecast relates has represented some 11 per cent. of the total area under sesamum crop in British India.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUT.

Preliminary memorandum up to August 5:—

Sowings are still in progress where rain has been favourable, but in the South Deccan, where this crop is, principally grown, rain has been deficient. The reported area, however, 63,000 acres, is more than double the average of the corresponding forecasts owing to extended cultivation in Nasik. The crop is good in the North but only fair in the south though want of moisture and deficiency of water-supply in wells and canals.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1903-04 the area under groundnut in the British territory to which the forecast relates has represented some 18 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

LORD CURZON'S POSITION.

IN the House of Commons, on July 31, Sir H Fowler said he wished to ask the Secretary of State for India, a question with reference to the statement made by the Viceroy of India at Simla. The Secretary for India had postponed answering a former question on the subject put by him (Sir H. Fowler) until the next of the Viceroy's speech had been received. He had now to ask whether the right hon. gentleman had any statement to make to the House on the subject, and in doing so he wished to make a personal explanation. In putting his previous question he had referred to the decision of the Government as being criticised by the Viceroy severely if not offensively. When the full text of the speech arrived it was clear that he was not justified in using the word offensively, and he now wished to withdraw that word altogether and to substitute unconstitutionally. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Brodrick: I am glad the right hon. gentleman has withdrawn the word he used on the last occasion. His Majesty's Government have carefully considered the text of Lord Curzon's speech of July 18, in reference to their decision as to the military administration in India. The speech was delivered in terms which might easily give rise to misconception, but the question at issue having been settled on lines accepted by the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, his Majesty's Government are content to regard it as closed, and to accept unreservedly Lord Curzon's declaration in the speech of "his utmost desire to carry out loyally a policy decided upon by his Majesty's Government." (Cheers.)

EAST INDIA LOANS (RAILWAY) BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this Bill, Mr. Caldwell complained that no statement had been made by the Secretary for India as to the object of this Bill. This was the invariable way in which the House was treated when a Bill originated in committee. It was always said by the Government that the next stage was the proper stage for discussion, with the result that no discussion was ever reached. The Bill proposed to raise a large amount of money for the construction, extension, and equipment of railways in India. Four-fifths of the railways there were under the direct financial responsibility of the Government and they also exercised a considerable amount of control in the remainder. There was no indication for example given in the Bill as to the nature of the transactions in the Bombay-Baroda line nor as to the terms and conditions under which the purchase was to be made.

Mr. Wylie said the working and administration of railways in India could not be considered as at all satisfactory. The Secretary of State had, he believed, initiated many important reforms, and a commission had been appointed which would have the best result in perfecting the railway system of the country. It was in the financial management of the railways in India, he thought, that the greatest mistakes had been made; and private enterprise had been entirely crushed out of existence. The raising of this loan was a new departure which would have advantageous results. It would give the Government of India a solid basis to work upon, and he hoped it would leave a great deal of surplus capital to be appropriated to the even more important work of irrigation. He did not see the necessity of handicapping in India to the extent of a half per cent. of the whole of the £20,000,000 could be raised in this country at three per cent. He urged on the Secretary of State for India the great necessity for extending irrigation works.

Sir S Hoare, in supporting the Bill said he was chairman of one of the largest railways in India. He was astonished at the work which railways did in India. India owed much to her railway system and it was important that this country should do all it could to extend that system. Knowing from experience of the railway with which he was connected the benefit of the railway system to India, he felt that the Government was doing good work by the development of that system. He would be glad to see the floating debt on Indian railways converted into a funded debt, and he believed it would be of immense advantage to India if natives were encouraged to invest their savings in railways. He had every confidence in the new railway board it was time that such a method of administration should be adopted.

Mr. Brodrick said the hon. member who had introduced the debate had shown considerable knowledge of the subject, and, while he had asked many questions, he had also supplied most of the answers. Upon the last occasion he had himself gone as fully as he felt justified into the question [illegible] to say one of the Baroda line, and, with a unanimous voice, had during the discussion of the Indian budget approved a more generous policy in the development of railways. Having used up the money previously voted by way of loan, they required a large margin of £3,000,000 or £10,000,000 to carry out these great operations, the benefits of which in safeguarding the country against famine and in creating prosperity were recognised on both sides of the House. It was not the case that irrigation had fallen into the background, and he promised that irrigation schemes would not be thrown into the background by any of the expenditure upon railways. He could vouch for the good work being done by the new railway board which had already taken up the most urgent questions as to the provision for third class traffic and equalisation of railway rates. With regard to the rupee note, the first thing to be considered in India, as in every other country, was to take care of the people of the country, to give them opportunities of investing their money in the securities of the country, and to interest them in their own securities. The state of the money market had not been such as to justify any large transactions or any large methods of conversion. He asked for time to show that in regard to the question of interest and in all matters affecting the finances of India, they were doing their best for the community. This Bill was neither novel in its scope nor extensive. It was not one on which there was in any doubt in any part of the House, and it would, he believed, gratify the people of India if the Government were allowed to make progress.

Sir H. Fowler expressed indebtedness to the hon. members who had elicited the right hon. gentleman's interesting statement, which he believed would enable them to render the support for which he asked. He himself took much interest in this question. It was 11 years since he had the pleasure as well as the duty of advocating a similar policy to the present in the India Council. He did not then anticipate that in so short a time, so much progress would have been made. The Indian Government had during the last 10 years proceeded very surely and the Indian railways had now reached a point at which they not only paid something over five per cent. on the capital invested, but were giving a large contribution, increasing at a great rate year by year, towards the revenue. There ought not to be any question of competition between irrigation and railways. He was satisfied that the Indian Government were doing all they could in reference to irrigation. He thought the appointment of a railway board would prove an economical and at the same time a very judicious administration of the railway system, and he hoped the House would put out of sight all party considerations and support what he believed would prove a bold, progressive, and successful policy.

After some remarks from Mr. Field, Mr. Bright asked whether it was advisable to have this great margin which the Government were asking for over and above their immediate needs. He thought it was a somewhat dangerous proceeding, and in the present state of the money market was not advantageous. He considered it exceedingly undesirable, even from our own point of view, that as much money as possible should be raised in India itself.

Mr. Weir continued the discussion.

The Bill was then read a second time.

THE TAXATION OF JUTE.

Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Indian Government for the purpose of local improvements in Calcutta, proposes to tax jute both raw and manufactured if so what are the definite proposals and whether time will be given jute merchants and manufacturers in this country to make representations respecting them.

Mr. Brodrick: A tax on jute has been proposed by the Government of Bengal, as one of the special taxes for meeting the cost of extensive sanitary improvements in Calcutta. The tax would not exceed 10s. on £100's worth of jute. It would take the form of an export duty on jute, raw and manufactured, shipped from Bengal, and of an excise duty on jute made up in Indian mills but not exported. Legislation will be required before the Calcutta improvement scheme or the taxation it entails can take effect. Full opportunity will be given to the affected classes of the community to consider the proposals and to make any representations that they may deem necessary.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

On Tuesday, Aug. 1, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received and, considered a memorial, signed by 60,000 of the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal, protesting against the proposals of the Government of India in reference to the partition of Bengal; whether the papers upon this subject which are to be laid before Parliament have arrived; and whether he will name a date upon which they will be in the hands of members of the House.

Mr. Brodrick: The memorial to which the hon member refers, was received by me yesterday, and will be duly considered; but the hon. member will realise that the scheme of the Government of India was not decided upon without the fullest deliberation. The Government of India have framed a resolution on the subject of the reconstitution of the Provinces of Bengal and Assam, which I expect to receive from India in a few days, and which I hope to lay before Parliament before the end of the session; but I cannot at the present time name the precise date on which it will be laid on the table.

GERMAN COMPETITION WITH BRITISH STEAMERS.

Mr. Hoult asked the Secretary of State for India: If his department is supporting the competition of the German subsidised Hansa Steamship Line with British steamers from the east coast of England; and if he will explain why the freightage of 10,000 tons of stores for Bombay was given to this German line last week, although the British lines tendered at 8s. per ton.

Mr. Brodrick: The India Office is not supporting the Hansa Line of steamers in its competition with British liners. No stores whatever have been shipped from England by that department in German steamers.

THE CASE OF MAJOR BROOKE MURRAY.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, July 31, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the case of Major Brooke Murray, who having been incapacitated from active service by wounds has recently been compulsorily retired from his civil employment in the Cantonment Magistrates Department in India and deprived of his wound pension; why he has been refused the furlough to which he was entitled under the rules; whether he is aware of the pecuniary loss and hardship this action has entailed on Major Murray; and whether he will reconsider the matter, with a view of seeing whether the one year's furlough to which he is entitled and the second year's extension which might be granted on his application, may still be awarded him, and his wound pension restored.

Mr. Brodrick: The case of Major Brooke Murray has received very careful consideration. Major Murray was disabled, not by wounds received in action, but by his pony slipping down while on duty and that for this injury he received a pension annually renewable. It was granted in 1902 and renewed in 1903; whether it should be further renewed is a question which will be decided when Major Murray has appeared before the Medical Board at the India Office. No officer can claim furlough as a matter of right; but the military authorities in India were prepared to sanction Major Murray's furlough on certain conditions as to the ultimate retirement which after careful consideration of his representations, and for reasons unconnected with his accident, they regarded as desirable. To these conditions, however, he would not agree. Nothing has come before me which would appear to justify the reconsideration of any of the various decisions which have been arrived at in his case.

INDIAN RAILWAY PURCHASE.

Mr. Bright asked the Secretary of State for India: What approximate margin will be left out of the proposed loan of 21,000,000l after the purchase of the Bengal Central Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; whether the balance of the proposed loan for 20,000,000l after the purchase of the Bengal Central Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway will be used solely for the construction of new railways; and, if so, what is the estimated annual capital expenditure; or, if not to what purpose such balance or portion of balance will be applied; and whether any provision is made in the proposed loan of 20,000,000l, for the purchase in 1907 of the Southern Mahratta Railway, the Madras Railway, or any other railway and, if so, the amount of such provision.

Mr. Brodrick: Those questions can be most conveniently dealt with in one answer. The Bill now before the House proposes to give power to borrow 20,000,000l as and when necessary for certain specified purposes, or to issue stock for some of those purposes instead of borrowing direct. It is extremely improbable that any one loan for the whole 20,000,000l will at any time be issued under the proposed powers; there is a certainly no present intention of issuing such a loan. As I explained in my reply to the hon member for East Perthshire on June 5, the principles had been given to the Secretary of State for India in Council borrowing power sufficient to enable him to borrow for some time the sums that may be required for capital expenditure and other purposes without applying to Parliament on each separate occasion. As regards the purposes for which it is intended to use the proposed powers, I am able to give the following information:—The Bengal Central Railway has already been purchased, so that its purchase price cannot be provided out of loans raised under the present Bill. The purchase price payable to the shareholders of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (which may possible be provided under the powers proposed in the Bill) will exceed 10,000,000l. It has not yet been decided whether the Southern Mahratta Railway and the Madras Railway shall be purchased, nor in what manner purchase (if decided on) shall be effected. The text of the Bill shows clearly the money heads of new railways, (2) the improvement of existing railways, (3) the discharge of bonds, &c. of guaranteed railway companies, (4) payments required to be made by the Secretary of State in Council on taking over railways from companies. It is contemplated that the powers under the Bill will, in various years, be used for all these purposes. The capital expenditure on State and guaranteed railways is now as the rate of about 8,000,000l. a year, but only a portion of the money is provided by direct sterling borrowing by the Secretary of State in Council such as is proposed to be authorised by the present Bill.

SALE OF SALT TO NATIVE STATES.

Mr. Weir, asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has arranged to obtain from the Government of India a return showing the quantity of salt sold annually to each of the native States of India entitled to receive salt from the British Government on privileged terms under special treaty engagements; and will he arrange for the nature of the terms to be indicated in the return.

Mr. Brodrick: The Government of India have been requested to have the return prepared, which I promised in my answer to the honourable member's question of June 20 1905. I will ask that Government to add the further information desired by the honourable member, if this can be conveniently done.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, AUGUST 19.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cummings, R.G.A., on duty, from Karachi.

Captain G. M. Molloy, Poona Horse, from leave, from London.

Major E. F. Woodford, York Lanc Regt., on leave, from Mhow.

Colonel G. A. Cookson, 29th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Lieut. V. B. Nesfield, I.M.S., from leave, from England.

Captain G. L. Hobbs, the Con. Rangers from leave, from England.

Major B. L. Mills, R.A.M.C., on duty, from Poona.

Capt. H. Ross, 103rd L. I. from leave, from England.

Major W. S. Jacob, 116th Maharattas, on duty from Nasirabad.

Lieut.-Col. C. F. G. Young, 6th Jat L. I. from leave, from England.

Capt. G. H. Griffith, R. E., on leave, from Calcutta.

Major J. Hobson, R. F. A., from leave, from England.

Lieut. H. E. Henderson, R. A., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 19.

Lieut. G. K. Bntt., 1st Lincoln Regt., to rejoin to Secunderabad.

Lieut. M. G. H. Barker, 1st Lincoln Regt. to rejoin to Secunderabad.

Major J. Hobson, R. F. A., from leave, to Multan.

Lieut. H. E. Henderson, R. A. from leave, to Dera Ismail Khan.

Lieut.-Col. C. F. G. Young, 6th Jat L. I. from leave, to Meerut.

Lieut.-Col. N. E. Phillip, 28th Punjabis, on leave, to England.

Capt. G. H. Griffith, R. E. on leave, to England.

Lieut. V. B. Nesfield, I.M.S., from leave, to Jubbulpore.

Major F. F. Woodford, York Lanc. Regt, on retirement, to England.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cummings, R.G.A., on duty, to Gibraltar.

Capt. A. F. Stewart, 116th Maharattas, on furlough to England.

Capt. H. Ross, 103rd M.L.I., from leave, to Satara.

Major E. O. B. Cotgrave, 38th C. I. Horse, on leave to Goona.

Lieut. C. F. Underhill Con. Rangers, on leave, to England.

Major B. L. Mells, R. A. M. C., on duty, to Baroda.

Lieut. A. M. C. Hewat, R. Scots on leave, to England.

ABNORMAL weather has been experienced this year, in the Eastern Himalaya region. In Phari, at the head of the Chumbi Valley, the snowfall ended in the last week in May, and began again in the last week of July. There have been heavy rains at the lower altitudes.

THE "Asian" remarks:—Poona is by no means the place where you can enjoy yourself at the moment if you are a betting man, as the war between layers and backers is very bitter and the latter complain that it is impossible to get a good bet to any money. There may not be any very great opportunity for heavy plunging at the Calcutta Monsoon Meetings, but it is quite possible to go in and win four or five hundred pounds in an afternoon, which for an unpretentious meeting is quite good enough for the moderate man.

HIGH COURT.—August 21.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

449-03—Jamsetjee and B—Abdoolhoosen Moola vs Janmahomed Meherally and others—M B Chothia.
250-04—Unwala and P—Motibai vs Bustomjee Byramjee Daruwala and another vs Postonjee B and K and K B Mehta.
523-04—Hiral and D—Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer Balajee Jagannath.
882-04—Hiralal and D—Bai Bai Devkarebai vs Mannohandas Bamjee and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and B.
883-04—Muljee and D—Janmahomed Haji Osman vs Haji Gunny Haji Osaman—Captain and V.

Testamentary Suits.

23-01—Sorabjee and J

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

FROM the 9th to the 11th of the present month astronomers and others were examining the heavens for the August meteors, or Perseids. About that date the earth's orbit crossed the orbit of a meteor swarm, and some of the stony and metallic fragments which compose it, coming within the sphere of the earth' attraction, were drawn into our atmosphere. A indicating the number of meteors which may b seen at this season, Mr. Robert Dale's account of his observation of the Perseids of 1904, at Flagstaff, Arizona, may be quoted. During a period of six hours and forty minutes watching on the nights of August 8, 9, 10, and 12, he saw 123 Perseids, and 100 other shooting stars. The 11th and 13th being cloudy, a large number were probably missed.

Arizona, where the above observations were made, is remarkable in possessing a natural feature which is thought to be due to a gigantic meteorite, far surpassing in size any whose dimensions have been ascertained. This is a depression among the sand hills, about three-quarters of a mile across, and six hundred feet deep. All around, for a radius of several miles, fragments of meteoric iron—some of them containing diamonds—have been picked up. It has been suggested that these are fragments broken off from a gigantic meteorite which fell here and buried itself in the ground.

The scare which are such a familiar feature in the lunar surface are generally looked upon as the remains of extinct volcanoes. A careful examination of their nature and appearance, however, has led to the recent suggestion that they are rather of the nature of the natural feature in Arizona above referred to. It is suggested, that is to say, that they are the scars left by the vigorous bombardment of a number of huge meteorites.

The meteorite has gained an added interest and importance from Sir Norman Lockyer's Meteoric Hypothesis. According to this view, the meteorite is to the astronomer what the atom is to the chemist and physicist. It is the astronomical unit out of which is evolved the Universe. When the meteoric mass enters the atmosphere, the friction of the air raises it to incandescence, and it appears as a star shooting across the sky. So, when a crowd of such meteoric masses collide, their mutual impacts raise their united mass to incandescence, and a new and fiery world is born. The comet, again, is but a meteor crowd passing round the sun in a long-drawn-out elliptic orbit. Perhaps some of our meteors are but cometary fragments drawn from their orbit into our atmosphere. The pale light of the distant nebula, when analysed by the spectroscope suggests the fact that it also is a meteoric swarm. But if this view be accepted, and the universe be looked upon as the integration of the meteor, we are still face to face with the question. What is a meteor, and how did it originate?

Admirers of the veteran Russian chemist, Professor D. Mendeleeff, have agreed to celebrate, on August 30, the jubilee of his public professional service, which he completed on June 13 last. Mendeleeff is chiefly known for his development of the periodic law of the elements. According to this well known law, the properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights. If all the elements are arranged in order of their atomic weights, various properies are found to recur in more or less regular succession. Thus in the completed table, the alkaline elements Lithium Sodium, Potassium &c., are found in a vertical column. Certain gaps in the table led Mendeleeff to prophesy the future discovery of elements fitting into these vacant places, He described the properties of several, and they were afterwards discovered and found to agree with his descriptions. Mendeleeff's table hydrogen, with its atomic weight 1, occupies the first place. But many elements may exist lighter than hydrogen. Some of these may have escaped earth control in the early ages of the World's history. And there may exist an elemen almost infinitely lighter than hydrogen. Such an element would, by reason of its infinite lightne and consequent infinite velocity, permeate all solar and stellar space. It would, moreover, be perfectly imperceptible and no means would exist for demonstrating its existence. Mendeleeff points out that such an infinitely light element possesses all the properties required in the ether. He suggested the fac. that the much debated ether of the chemist and physicist is such an element.

There is a general belief that sun-spots have or ought to have an influence on the weather. Statistics however, are not convincing as to any connection between their number, and the prevalence of any special type of weather. If for example, a maximum of sun spots coincides with a maximum rain fall in one district, it usually happens that there is a simultaneous minimum fall in another. The famous French astronomer, M. Camille Flammarion, however, has worked out what appears to be an interesting connection between the prevalence of sun spots and vegetable growth. Since 1871, he has kept a record of the bursting into leaf and flowering of the chestnut trees in the avenue of the Paris Observatory. Comparing this with the record of the sun-spots of the same period he finds a remarkable connection. In those years when there were maxima of sun spots the trees came into leaf and flowered earlier than in those years when the sun-spots were fewer. The connection probably is that a maximum of sun-spots produces an atmosphere more highly charged with electricity, and that electricity stimulates plant growth.

Long ago the poet Ovid alluded to the goose as guardian of the house, and spoke of it as more sagacious than the dog. And this high opinion of its sagacity seems to be shared by Sergius Alpheraky, author of the recently published work. The geese of Europe and Asia. Geese, he says, afford one of the most difficult kinds of fowling. However cunning man may be, he finds it extremely difficult to overreach these wary birds. How, then, has the goose obtained its proverbial character for stupidity? The above monograph on geese is said to be the fullest detailed account of this interesting group of birds yet published.

A study of the fishes of Panama Bay by Charles H. Gilbert and Edwin C. Starks shows that out of the 374 enumerated species 204 are known to occur in the Gulf of California. This is held to indicate that in former ages there was open communication between the Pacific and the Atlantic. The number of differing species in the two areas indicates, on the other hand, that this connection occurred at a period remote from the present.

Mr. Burke's recent experiments in the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, suggest that the action of radium on sterilised matter may tend to the development of life. It is interesting to compare these experiments with those of M. J. Daphin on the influence of radium on the growth of fungi. It was found that the action of radium was rather to hinder than promote the progress of life in these organisms. The spores of various species of these lowly plants would not germinate in the neighbourhood of a radium tube. When the radium was removed germination took place. Cultures of other species were retarded in their growth by the action of the Becquerel rays. Subject to the action of the rays for some time the fungus becomes encysted, but on their removal normal growth recommences.

In the province of Taranaki, New Zealand, there are vast deposits, of magnetic iron sands. These rich deposits, containing 60 per cent, of iron and 8 of titanic acid, have long been known, and various unsuccessful attempts have been made to smelt them on a commercial scale. It is now proposed by the Galbraith Iron and Steel Company, of Auckland, New Zealand, to produce steel directly from these ores by the use of the electric furnace. A constant stream of iron sand mixed with the proper quantity of carbon is fed into the top of the furnace. Travelling downwards, it falls on the bars of graphite which form the resistances of the circuit, and leaves the furnace as molten metal. The furnace is the invention of Mr. D. Galbraith, and the process is still in the experimental stage.

The Autumn Graduation Ceremony of Edinburgh University, was distinguished by a personal event of some general importance. The chair of midwifery in the northern University is the oldest in the world, as also is the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh. Its most distinguished occupant was Sir James Simpson, the discoverer of the anæsthetic power of chloroform. Sir James died in 1870, and was succeeded by his nephew, Dr. A. R. Simpson, who now retires from the chair which he has adorned for thirty-five years—reaires not because his powers are failing, but because there is always a risk that the ageing incumbent of a chair may become an incubus upon it. The occasion is to be taken for the institution of a new chair of lectureship leaving Professor Simpson's successor free to devote all his energies to his own proper subject. In these days of falling birth-rate, falling marriage-rate, and increasing age at marriage, the advance of midwifery is a matter of more than merely medical interest. The work of the retiring Professor has been of the very first importance in this regard, for he offers the rare combination of the true scientific temper with the practical genius for invention—a word which now bears a different connotation from its original and primary one of discovery. This practical skill has resulted in the development of the armamentarium of the obstetrician to a point which the most competent regard as almost final—approximating to that last stage in the evolution of any entity in which its adaptation to its environment or to its purpose is perfect.

LORD ROBERTS ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LORD ROBERTS, on Aug. 1, addressed a special meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject of "Imperial Defence." The meeting was held at the Mansion-house, and the Lord Mayor presided. After explaining the circumstances which had led to the meeting, and stating that his only object was to bring home to his fellow-countrymen the vital necessity for taking into their consideration our unpreparedness for war, Lord Roberts proceeded to describe the present state of the Army. In order to make good his contention that the armed forces of the nation are not sufficient or efficient to undertake a prolonged war against a civilized Power in support of the national interests From the experience of the South African war he drew the inference that we could not have hoped to be successful against an enemy of anything like equal strength trained and organized as are the armies of the great military Powers. As regards the Militia and Volunteers, as well as the Regular troops, we are, he contended, no better prepared for war now than we were in 1899. Taking the supposed case of a war with Russia in Afghanistan, Lord Roberts argued that we had no means of supplying the number of men that would be required, while there was a most serious deficiency in the supply of officers. He also referred to the inadequacy of the Army medical service. He concluded :—

From my own experience and from the evidence given before the Duke of Norfolk's Commission, I, for one, consider that there is now no option but to introduce universal training and service for home defence. (Cheers.) A necessary part of any such scheme is the training of all boys and youths, up to the time of their reaching the military age, in drill and in rifle shooting. Such preliminary instruction will necessarily tend to reduce the period of subsequent training in the home defence Army. (Hear, hear.) It may be objected that neither a voluntary system nor universal service for home defence would provide for the despatch abroad of the large force that might be necessary. To this I would reply that it is our duty now to make such arrangements that when the emergency occurs, there may be a sufficient number of properly trained and organized men in this country to meet the military wants. Whether these men go to the seat of war or not must depend on the will of the nation at the time. And in addition even if circumstances should arise that would tend to make the despatch of a hostile army to our shores easier than it would be at present, a system such as I have sketched would not only place the country in absolute safety against invasion but would render any attempt at invasion out of the question. The following figures give some idea of the self-sacrifice the nation underwent in former years which made Great Britain the first class Power she is to-day. In the year 1895 just 100 years ago with a population of less than 17,000,000 there were between 700,000 and 800,000 men under arms. In 1902 the population of the United Kingdom being nearly 43,000 000 the strength of the armed forces was only a little more than 600,000. That is to say that although the population was in 1902, rather more than one and a-half times greater than it was 100 years ago the number of men bearing arms was considerably less. In 1805 the percentage was 9·25; in 1902 it was only 3·92. I would ask you to call to mind how very different Great Britain's responsibilities were then to what they are now. In India we were practically bounded by the Jumna and in Africa we had no footing at all. Now our possessions in India extend to the mountains bordering the Indus, and the British flag waves over a considerable part of South Africa. We are having abundance of evidence what war means to a nation unprepared to undergo the strain; and I feel certain that every soldier with any experience of war will support me when I say that it would be the height of folly for us to enter upon a campaign with a civilized Power depending on an army constituted as ours is at the present time. (Cheers.) Surely my fellow-countrymen do not desire to wait until disaster overtakes them before they look into the condition of the armed forces of the Crown, and satisfy themselves that they are in all respects fitted and prepared to undertake the defence of this great Empire. The Royal Commissions which have sat from time to time have pointed out our shortcomings in no unmeasured words; but their warnings have altogether fallen on deaf ears, and have utterly failed to induce the public to take any direct and intelligent interest in the armed forces. Neither have associations, such as the National Service League and the Army League, had any more effect on the nation at large. I cannot hope that anything I can say will induce Parliament to select unless the member of both Houses of Parliament will consent to treat the Army as they do the Navy, and discuss Army questions, not in a party spirit, but as being of supreme national importance and unless lords-lieutenant, local magnates, and employers of labour throughout the United Kingdom will use their influence to bring home to those with whom they are associated the danger of leaving matters as they are, and the responsibility that rests with every one who has a vote to make sure that the candidate he supports will pledge himself to do his part towards putting the armed forces of this country into such a state of preparedness as will ensure the safety of the Empire. (Cheers.)

FALSE SECURITY.

We cannot afford to remain in the unsatisfactory condition we are now in. During the South African war a feeling that something must be done came over the nation; but that feeling seems to have died away, and we are again hugging ourselves in the fancied security of our island isolation. My earnest hope to-day is that I may convince you all that it is a false security. In conclusion, let me entreat you not to permit yourselves to be influenced by the cry of the danger to the country of militarism. If we take the universal liability to service which all other great nations in Europe have found it necessary to adopt, and from which, I believe, none of them dream of going back there is no possible reason why it should result in a spirit of militarism the unfounded fear of which blinds so many in this country to the paramount necessity for taking proper measures for the defence of this Empire. (Cheers.) I know only too well what war is, the suffering and misery it entails, and far be it from me to urge the adoption of any measures which would tend to make this country desirous of war, not only beyond the frontier of India, but in countries nearer home. My sole object in advocating these defensive preparations is to save the country from war, by showing to all the world that we are able and determined to defend the integrity of the Empire. (Cheers.) I would beg of you not to listen to anything that may be told you as to the impossibility of India ever being invaded through Afghanistan. India has been invaded no fewer than 21 times from that direction; and though I do not propose to enter into my reasons to-day for the conclusions I have arrived at, I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion that a 22nd invasion would be a far less difficult undertaking than any of those that have gone before unless we make up our minds to take the necessary precautions to safely guard "the brightest jewel in England's Crown." I have only taken as an example what we should have to do to meet a supposed aggression in one part of the Empire. But our experience in South Africa has shown us that we may be called upon in other parts of the world to make efforts beyond our present resources. I cannot, therefore, impress upon you too strongly that it is our state of unpreparedness that invites attack. My wish, and I am sure that yours is the same, is to see the forces of the Crown placed on such a basis that we may not only be able to meet aggression with success, but that there may be no chance of aggression ever being attempted. (Cheers.) I would have you remember, though we are fortunately at peace with all the world to-day, this happy condition cannot be secured to us indefinitely; and if we are content to remain in our present state of unpreparedness we may find ourselves in a far worse plight than we were in the spring of 1900. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

18th Aug. and 19th Aug.

From 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	Inch.	Cents.
	0	7

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular. It is in slight to moderate defect of normal over the greater part of the country lying to the south of Latitude 20° and also in Khandesh.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 6° to 9° in excess of normal in Rajputana and at Bhuj, Deesa, Agra, Jhansi and Sirsa and 6° in defect at Mangalore and Calicut; minimum 5° in excess at Deesa. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Thirty stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 2·02" at Hyderabad (Deccan), 1·60" at Karwar and 1·53" at Neemuch.

Weather.—Showers are likely along the West Coast and local rain in the Madras Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces and over the Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Prome, 2299 tons, Captain T Field, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Newport, 13th July with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wartburg, 3609 tons, Captain L Schmidt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 15th July, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 3426 tons, Captain R E Honywood, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 7th August, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Baron Ardrossan, 2774 tons, Captain S C Kennedy, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta 7th August, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2364 tons, Captain J V LeGrand, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E B Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 45 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2124 tons, Captain J O Sullivan, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Messrs H and L Fernandez and 53 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain B J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mr. Percy Jones and child, Lieut Ford, Jemadar Derkeron Nandi, Mr Thomas Dracon, Mr W Treacher. Mrs Hine and 61 decks.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 17th August, should be regarded as a half Weather Working day for steamers in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M Duneria....Comdr McArthur.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr....Sinclair.....R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator.Com r H M Heming..Surveying Steamer
R I M S Canning Comdr Marshall .....R I Marine
R I M S May .....R I Marine
R I M S Comet....Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing .....Lt Comdr A B Back r.....Gunboat
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 19.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
India	2091	Forbes			M M & Co
Elsa (bque)		14	Soutou		The Captain
Dwarka	739	LeGrand			M M & Co
Loanhead	2343	Lee			M M & Co
Leon Fay	3115	Stephen			W & A G & Co
Nowsheera	1961	Farquharson			M M & Co
Foight	2307	Chesshire			K Nixon & Co
Dundas	1394	Crise			W & A Graham & Co
Cumballa	3126		Hilcill		M & Co
Ismaila	3381	Stebbing	Calcutta		M M & Co
Itola	3102	Hartley			M M & Co
Flamingo	2150	Dunckley			Cary Bros
Nizam	20	I Marga d			T M & Co
Landaura	2 55	Moxon			M M & Co
Nasrina	914		Kemp		B & P S N Co
Polo	741		Eager	Bangkok	F F C & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Oronsay	8115		Ellis		W & A Graham & Co
C&R	Sunda	35 5		Grosseth		P & O Co
F	Clan Ranald	2 55		Mackich		P & O S N Co
G	Safari	1432		Ulrich	Aden	F Meur
N	Assam Hall	251		Moor		K N & Co
O	Saburmati	551		Mohamed	N F	Sheppd & Co
P	Shah Jehan	2655		Lee		P & O S N Co
Q	Erato	1859		Clarke		W A Graham & Co

P D H W.

Satrunji	517	Ahmed		21 8	Shpd & Co
Kaiser	555	Faker	Bandar	22-8	Shpd & Co

M. D. D. P. D.

Haidari	1552	De Lores	R S Ports	29 8	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Scindia	3753	Abrey	2-9	W & A Graham & Co
3	Clan Graham	1857	Whyte		F M & Co
5	Oriental	3035	Llewellin	Aden	28-8 P & O
5	Alberto Treves	2591	Pietre	Calcutta	21/8 C Italiana
6	Canssan	1857	Kerlek	Calna	5-9 F & O
7	Silia a	6014		table	Kobe 26-8 A T S N Co
8	Border King	2393	Dalton	Liverpool	29 B Bomonji
10&11	Kt of the Garter	4294	Billett	Antwerp	22-9 K N & Co
12	Egypt	4178		Dowell	London P & O Co
14	Honzada	1340		Revill P. Gulf	21-8 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Baron Ardrossan s	Kennedy	Calcutta, Aug 7
19	Ujina s	Honywood	Calcutta, Aug 7
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Aug 17
	Prome s	Field	Newport, July 23
20	Dumra s	First	Busreh, Aug 8
	Wurzburg s	Schmidt	Hamburg, July 15

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Australia s	Tait	Liverpool, &c
	Persia s	Haughton	London
	Warora s	LeGrand	Calcutta, &c
	Lawada s	Sullivan	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Alberto, Treves, Capt Crocco, obtained her portclearance on Saturday for Madras and Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—
Steamer Silesia, for China, &c.
" Egypt, for London, &c.
" Tolo, for Bangkok.
" Scindia, for Liverpool, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Manora, left Port Said, on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Suez on the morning of the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald s—20 cwt condiments Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Border Knight s—4006 cwt cottonseed and 1575 cwt myrabollams A Khimjee 4015 cwt mowrasseed W Becher,

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Garter s—300 bales cotton fly and waste C Hoerjee and Co; 2000 cwt gingellyseed and 6000 cwt poppyseed Killick Nixon and Co; 2002 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt poppyseed and 1004 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt linseed M C Michaelidi and Co; 130 cwt gum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 4015 cwt mowrasseed and 325 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 400 cwt horns E Esmail; 200 bales hemp P Bhimjee 803 cwt rapeseed 2060 cwt mowrasseed 4000 cwt castorseed and 2000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Egypt s—3959 cwt mowrasseed and 9000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Garter s—100 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 1600 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Simla s—25 cases aventurine stone N M Pohowala 400 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 150 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Silesia s—400 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Simla s—150 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist M M Essabhoy 100 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 225 bales twist Talati and Co; 50 bales twist N J Abraham; 50 bales twist C Bhowanidas.

Silesia s—1300 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 800 bales twist Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, Aug. 21 1905.

1. There will be practice at Tent-Pegging on the Church Gate sands to-morrow, Tuesday the 22nd instant from 7 a.m.
2. Recruits' drill will be held to-morrow, Tuesday the 22nd instant, at the Town Hall from 5-30 p.m., and there will be an Assault-at-Arms class on the same occasion.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, Aug. 21 1905.

1 There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Tuesday next the 22nd instant at 6 p.m.
2 The 104th Native Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz is available daily for Class Firing. Members are requested to complete their Class Firing as early as possible.

By Order,
A. B. SHAND, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 21 1905.

There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club to-day at 6-45 p.m.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

POONA RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.

Entry closed at 7 p. m. on Saturday, 19 August.

The Club Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs Wood and Badger's ch g Idleness 14 1 3/4
Major G Moore's b e m Lady Jess 14 1
Major E P England's ch e m Ceres 14 2
Mr A B Reynold's br e m Harfleur 14 1 1/2
Mr Preston's b aus m Zoe 14 1
Mr C E Taylour's b aus m Tarcoola 14 3/4
Major Logan Home's ch aus m Mary Jane 14 3/4
Captain Morrell's ch e m Recovery by Plumsseed Frozen 14 1

BABY'S AWFUL ITCHING ECZEMA

Sores and Scales All Over Face and Body — Could Not Tell What She Looked Like — Unable to Sleep — Grew Worse Under Doctors.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN ONE MONTH

A grateful mother, in the following letter, tells of another of those marvellous cures by Cuticura: "When my baby was four months old her skin broke out with a humour. I took her to a doctor, who said it was eczema. He gave me medicine to give her, but she kept getting worse all the time. Her little face and body were so covered with sores and large scales you could not tell what she looked like. No child ever had a worse case. Her face was being eaten away, and even her finger nails fell off. Then it itched so she could not sleep, and for many weary nights we could get no rest. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, first bathing her in warm water with the Soap, and then spreading on the Ointment with soft cloths. I saw a change in a week. The sores began to heal, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body. Any mother having children with eczema or humours will find a friend in Cuticura Soap and Ointment. (signed) Mrs. Mary Sanders, 709 Spring St., Camden, N. J., Aug. 14, 1904."

INSTANT RELIEF

For Baby and Rest for Tired, and Worn-out Mothers

The foregoing statement justifies the oft-repeated assertion that Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford instant relief, and permit sleep for baby and rest for tired mothers, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure in the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin, and scalp humours of infancy and age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

TO SAVE TIME, LABOR AND LIFE — STANDARD — TRADE — MARK — REMINGTON — TYPEWRITER

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, CALCUTTA

WARDEN & CO., BOMBAY.

TRADE — MARK — BIG G — CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharges and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES:

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW :—

HYDROCELE in any form—acute or chronic—Hernia, Elephantasis, and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES—Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition, and feel very miserable, they can be easily cured, and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis—acute or chronic—are cured by the application of oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES Insipid and Mellites—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat or chest, sour, bitter or sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or flesh globules in the nose, causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS. Price as follows :—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantasis—Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 10.
" Piles, Fistula—Ointment and Pills for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
" Windy and Fatty Body—Oil for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
" Impotency, Sterility, Monthly Disorders—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
" Diabetes—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
" Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, etc.—Pills for 15 days Rs. 3-8.
" Nasal Diseases—Smelling Powder for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
" Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis—Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to DR. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, of Benares,
Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus.
Motiwalla's Chawl, Ground Floor.
Tardeo, Bombay.

ALL SEEKING TO ASSIST THE HOME WE RECOMMEND THE AUTOMATIC KNITTER

Unsurpassed for Family or Business Use.

RAPIDLY KNITS SOCKS, STOCKINGS, UNDERCLOTHING, AND FANCY GOODS. The most complete Knitter on the Market.

BRITISH MADE.

Write— EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.

THE CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass and measures only 4½ inches by 2½ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

All parts interchangeable.

SEABROOK BROS., 32, 33, 34, Featherstone Street, London, E. C.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

THE "DELHI SORE" AND ALL OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES ARE ENDED BY ZAM-BUK.

THE "Delhi Sore" is perhaps the most feared skin affection in India. Thousands of the people, especially "up country," suffer intensely from this scourge, and the fact that Zam-Buk forms an ideal dressing, in even the worst and most obstinate cases, establishes this pure balm as indeed a boon to India.

Delhi sores spring from a variety of causes, chief among which are exposure to long-continued heat, malarious influences, and residence in insanitary localities. Probably parasites are responsible for many cases, and others, no doubt, occur owing to the victim's inherited liability. Generally a pimple is the first stage, and this may last months. Then it increases in size and suddenly breaks into a nasty, suppurating ulcer or sore which proves most difficult to heal, and which invariably leaves a nasty scar.

The elbows, backs of the hands, ankles, legs, face, and thighs are most liable to attack. Zam-Buk should be smeared freely over the place, which, if possible, should be well protected from dirt and the action of hot and vapoury air by a piece of clean rag or lint. Zam-Buk will exert a delightfully cooling and soothing influence, and the powerful antiseptic properties of the balm will effectually deal with all causes of inflammation and suppuration present, whether parasitic, constitutional, or purely climatic. Disease will be gradually but surely expelled, and finally the place will be covered by new healthy skin.

The most obstinate and deep-seated cases of skin disease yield to the perfect healing influences of the rich herbal essences contained in Zam-Buk. The balm contains NO NASTY ANIMAL FAT and no mineral poison, and is consequently ADMIRABLY PURE, and SUITABLE FOR use by ALL CASTES and on all skins.

Wherever Zam-Buk is applied, disease is surely expelled and new healthy tissue is grown. Zam-Buk is unequalled for Delhi sores and all obstinate skin diseases, itch, ringworm, prickly heat, diseased ankles, bad legs, ulcers, piles, swollen knees, boils, eczema, gouty eczema, festering sores, poisoned wounds, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, sprains, scalp irritation, chapped hands, mosquito-bites, stings, rashes, and nerve pains. Zam-Buk may be had of all chemists for Re. 1 per box, or post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price Rs. 2 As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2 As. 8.

Address: the Zam-Buk Co., 20, Strand Road, Calcutta. Every home should keep Zam-Buk.

FREE BOX.—Send this coupon and anna stamp to Zam-Buk Co., 20, Strand-rd., Calcutta, for free sample.

B. G. 21-8-05.

Zam-Buk RUB IT IN!

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic. Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing mos Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC* (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), *APERIENT* (*slow purgative*), *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC* (*against convulsions*, qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

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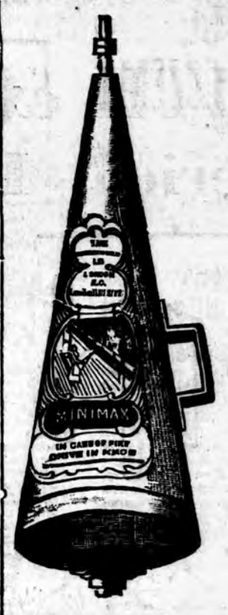

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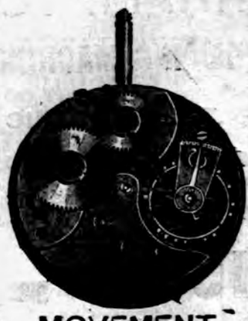

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